

ARMY



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THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

WHEN the Regular Army shall have been finally reorganized, reofficered and recruited—at least Congressionally, and on paper—the next great military subject for Congress to take up will probably be the Militia. Indeed, our new military establishment will not be complete without a National Militia. The Militia is sometimes spoken of as the “school” of the Army, as the source whence to supply the Army. No figure, however, is more inaccurate. We all know that the officers of the Army have not come from Volunteer Militia or home guards, but from West Point and war. And the rank and file, too, have always worn the Army blue, without any preliminary investment in the gaudy trappings of our old Militia companies. It is more just, as well as more accurate, to say of the Militia that it is (or, rather, that it must be hereafter) an essential part of the Military Establishment of the country—coördinate with the professional soldiery. Indeed, it must be as far superior in point of numbers to the Army, as it will be, of necessity, inferior in individual skill and in efficiency. As a numerical factor of that product which we shall rely upon to defend the Republic, it should exceed the Regular Army, in the proportion of—say five to one.

The necessity of raising and equipping a numerous body of National Militia, has, of course, always been evident. It is a matter of simple mathematical demonstration. A country like ours, stretching across the hemisphere, washed by the two great oceans of the globe, and reaching again from the Lake chain to the Gulf, requires a great army of some sort for its protection. Now, the policy of the country, true to its republican origin, is still averse to large standing armies. Of course, the inference is irresistible, that the people at large must be disciplined as soldiers. Or, to use the words of JEFFERSON, expressing the argument in almost syllogistic form—“none but an “armed nation can dispense with a standing army; “to keep ours armed and disciplined is, therefore, at “all times important.” While, however, the general proposition has always been clear, the necessity of its prompt and vigorous application has become more imminent during the last fortnight. When the old army was to be disbanded, it was generally considered by the best judges that the round number of 100,000 men would be the probable force required henceforth for a standing army. This probability was increased by the threatening character of our relations with England, France, Mexico, and the Indians, not to speak of the condition of the South, which still called for garrisons. But, as it began to be more and more evident that the Administration was determined on peace; was talking mildly to England, and diplomatically to France; was making treaties with the redskins, and giving pardons to the Rebels; was preserving “strict neutrality” between the “two belligerents in Mexico,” as official papers styled JUAREZ and MAXIMILIAN; was resolved on reducing the military

establishment and appropriations—then, by degrees, we took thousand after thousand off from the round strategic unit which the people had supposed. Accordingly, we were not unprepared for the announcement which the Secretary of War afterward made in his Report, that the Army would come down to a basis of 50,000 men. A little revulsion, however, occurred, and a possibility of a higher estimate, when Congress took bold and belligerent ground on the Alabama claims and on the Monroe Doctrine; and particularly when that body passed a resolution aimed at the continuance of garrisons in the Southern States. Surely, all these warlike measures could not be carried on without troops? But, in fine, Mr. WILSON's bill has set speculation at rest. That proposition, which comes to the Senate with the unanimous support of the Military Committee and the indorsement of many distinguished officers, provides for 50,000 men in the three arms, in time of peace, and a total establishment of something like 60,000 men. It is not likely that these estimates will be greatly raised. Of course, therefore, it remains only the more essential to provide a strong, well-drilled, well-equipped, trained and trustworthy body of National Militia. The Militia is the supplement of the Army. Both together should make up the grand total of a perfectly efficient defensive force: and as it is settled that the Army must be small, it is equally settled that the Militia must be large and efficient.

The little republic of Switzerland has no standing army. It does not know what draft or conscription means. And yet, in one fortnight's time, out of a population of less than two and a third millions, it can put into the field a thoroughly organized body of 187,321 troops—and very excellent troops, too. Eighteen years ago—thirteen years before our own Rebellion—Switzerland went through a trial like that which we have endured. The remarkable parallel between the Swiss Sunderbund and the Southern Secession has very frequently been pointed out. Seven Cantons (the same number as in our case) withdrew from the twenty-two forming the Confederacy. Imperial and royal influence was thrown in favor of the secessionists, as in our case—except that the monarchical powers who cried “Stu-boy!” and prophesied dismemberment in the Swiss Republic, were on the little nation's borders, while for us they were 3,000 miles away. But, in three months, the Swiss rebellion was crushed by her Militia. The difference in the result may be partly attributed to the fact that we had no DUFOUR to lead our troops into action at the outset. But the trouble was chiefly, with us, that we had no National Militia. The Regulars available were a mere handful, and the necessity of garrison duty and the defection of the faithless had diminished even that handful. The Volunteer Militia came nobly up to the work, and furnished a large proportion of the famous three months' men who saved the Capital. But the Volunteer regiments were not the drilled National Militia we ask for now, and such as DUFOUR had at command. Our primitive Army was shrewdly described as “a mob of town-meetings.”

The suppression of the Swiss secession shows what disciplined Militia can do. What might not have been accomplished (speaking from a purely military view) in our country with such a Militia, at the outbreak of hostilities? It may be said that the Southern States would have profited in rebellion by their part of a drilled Militia, and, accordingly, that same relative proportion of strength would have been thrown into the field which did actually encounter us.

But the seceding Cantons in 1847 also took advantage of their Militia. If our Administration was faithless, the Swiss central authorities were nearly as lenient and as ill-disposed to blood-letting as ours. But, if, however, we wish our Militia to be as efficient as that of European countries, we must pay as much attention to its needs, and as rigidly enforce its laws. Switzerland relies *wholly* upon her Militia. By one article of her Constitution it is provided that “the Confederacy has no right to maintain standing armies.” But, in another article, it is provided that “every Swiss is subject to military duty.” And this clause means something. Every Swiss *does* perform military duty, unless sick or disabled at the time appointed, in which case a round sum of commutation is paid. Exemptions even on the ground of incapacity are extremely hard to obtain. There, a man expects to perform military duty as much as we do to pay taxes. Nor does he mount the accoutrements of a soldier for the mere purpose of avoiding “jury duty”—for, in the first place, this is not a substitute for any other public duty or office, but it takes priority of others. There is no sending of substitutes; and a man who cannot ride a horse or shoulder a gun and knapsack, is detailed to the hospital or commissary or other non-combatant department. In a word, the military duty is *natural* to this people; and, when their miniature war broke out, the Swiss youth returned from all parts of the world to their country, without question as to the propriety of the laws that made them return. All this shows what a National Militia can become, when real reliance is put upon it. We should have a different state of things if the spirit of JOHN ADAMS's proposition were carried out—“I wish,” said he, “every man upon the Continent ‘was a soldier, and obliged, upon occasion, to fight.’” We can at least say every sound man upon the Continent shall be a soldier, and shall be prepared, upon occasion, to fight.

The rehabilitation of the Militia system which our fathers desired to establish, but which they failed to properly establish, is a work in which three distinct parties can feel sufficient interest and responsibility—Congress, the States, and the People. For Congress it only remains to do the duty and exercise the powers prescribed in the Constitution, which give it complete jurisdiction over the whole question. To the States, however, will undoubtedly be left—not so much of right as of expediency—much minutiae in organization and officering. The People, finally, will have the duty of obeying the laws cheerfully and with enthusiasm. And, under the latter head, we include not only the officers of the Army, who hereafter cannot fail to be greatly interested in those popular organizations, which will swell their own ranks in mass in time of war, but the returned veterans, officers and men, who, in a glorious and protracted service, have acquired a skill and soldierly training such as will be invaluable when introduced into our new Militia. Congress, then, must furnish the primary legislation; the States the supplementary rules and regulations; and the People the practical working of the whole system. On several occasions, we have pointed out particularly and carefully the special necessities calling for legislation upon this subject, and accordingly do not need to rehearse the reasons and arguments. In general, it may be said, that the first necessity is the establishment of an officer at headquarters in Washington, who shall have supervisory charge of all the Militia, to a certain specified extent. Only by the establishment of some such central bureau, which will be to the Militia

in part what the war authorities at Washington are to do with the Army (and which should be made a subordinate of the War Department), can there be perfect uniformity in the practical working of the Militia system. A similar theoretical uniformity will, of course, be secured by the laws passed by Congress. Congress must also provide for general commands in the Militia, more especially in case of war or other emergency. But the regimental officers should, doubtless, be left to the States to supply. The officers of the Militia must be men of the highest character and of soldierly skill and attainments. That such officers can be obtained in abundance is perfectly evident. While, of course, the clothing and equipments of the Militia will be made uniform, appropriate, and serviceable, so, also, their drill and instruction must be made uniform, and the tactics to be followed should be named by law. These tactics should be, in fact as in law, the same as those employed in the Army. Above all, the discipline of the Militia must be rigid and exact. We want no more "Concord Fights," no more "Cornwallises." The "May Trainin'" must be a thing for humorists to recall for amusement, not to be repeated annually, and the "Fall Muster" must be divested of the hilarity stimulated by liquor. The "physician's certificates" and remittances of fines must be the exception, not the rule. In one word, we must make the Militia system a serious matter of National concern. How far, that is, to what amount, compulsory service shall be carried, we hope to discuss when Congress takes up the Militia subject. Of course, as in European systems, a difference will be drawn between the active and enrolled Militia, and youth will first perform their active campaigning for the brief prescribed time during a few years, and then will be relieved from active duty, except in cases of great emergency.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS.

The devotion to officers manifested by the Government in its desire not to lose sight of them until months and sometimes years after their resignation, is as touching as it surely is unappreciated. Public economy demands that it shall permit the officer to lay aside his "buttons and blue," but reluctant to lose him at once it holds him awhile with the verbal tie—"he shall receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department" "that he is not indebted to the United States."

Happy the man who has had the good fortune never to have become responsible for property in any form. He has only to make several affidavits, write a half a dozen letters, and cultivate the sublime virtue of patience, until the five overburdened departments with which he has communicated shall in their turn have examined their books to see if he has told the truth, and given him the desired certificates.

But woe unto him who, during the war, has been filling a place of much responsibility and trust. The lynx-eyes of innumerable clerks are upon him and his returns; not a figure escapes scrutiny, and the strict rules of each bureau are insisted upon with military severity. The complicated and ever-varying duties of a Quartermaster render the settlement of his accounts more difficult than those of other officers, but the process is nearly the same in all cases, and no other need be treated of here.

When CHRISTIAN, according to Pilgrim's Progress, threw off his burden, that was the last of it—he felt it no more. Not so with a Quartermaster, however, who knows that, although his burden of accounts has been mailed to Washington, they are not "lost, but only gone before;" and that there will be as many tender inquiries concerning this abstract, and that voucher, this informality, and that error, as the incorrectness of the returns themselves may exhibit, or the detective abilities of the examining clerk discover.

The work thus entailed upon the examining bureaus is inconceivably large. In the single case of Quartermaster returns, the examination is varied and thorough. The Quartermaster-General's office keeps, so to speak, a double-entry account against every disbursing and receiving officer in that Department. It requires every return to be made in strict conformity to the Regulations, and notifies every delinquent of the nature of his errors. When he shall have made his returns complete and observed every formality, the property and money accounts are sent to the Third Auditor, and that of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, to the Second Auditor, by which two bureaus the most critical examination is then made. Of these the Hons. JOHN WILSON and E. B. FRENCH are the respective and efficient heads, and thence the troubles of a Quartermaster, not fancied as we have seen in previous articles, again begin. In time, his eyes are greeted with something like the following:

"Sir:—I have to advise you that your accounts for the [redacted] is impossible, as the employees, who alone may have been [redacted] timore.

"months from July, 1864 to May, 1865, inclusive, have been adjusted, and that a balance of \$10,866 26 is found due the United States; differing from your accounts current in that sum as explained by the inclosed sheet of remarks to which your early attention is requested;" which is signed by "W. P. SHERMAN," who, by the way, has been for many years chief of the Quartermaster's Division of that office, and is, in all respects, a thoroughly accomplished officer and gentleman.

The first statement of differences is a hideous daydream. The accounts over which the untried Quartermaster has labored with unwonted zeal, and which he is sure do not contain a single mistake, produce and return to him a table of remarks of uncomfortable proportions. He does not appreciate this idea of "adjustment" so happily expressed in Mr. SHERMAN's letter, so his mind is bent to a better understanding of the wherefore. The similarity of the "X, his mark" on the pay roll, the failure to fill up a receipt, the absence of a date, or of a witness to a signature, and many other like causes, have filled out a long statement, all of which are readily explained and rectified, and the "balance" melts away like snow before a Summer sun. On doubtful questions, the services of the Comptroller are also required, and an adverse decision by him is very difficult to overcome except by special legislation.

The same critical examination is made of the property and clothing returns. Every loss, of whatever nature, whether it be an axe handle or an army wagon, a pair of socks or a steamboat, must be accounted for with precision. Losses and destruction of property were of course immense. Raids on trains and dépôts of stores were fashionable and retreats were not uncommon. It is reported that one Quartermaster, at least, rendered his accounts for the third quarter of 1861 by simply writing "Bull Run" on the face of his returns. We have heard of another, not so fortunate, who had, for several years, a steamboat charged against his pay, because he could not obtain the receipt of the officer in the port where it landed, although his commanding officer had ordered the boat away in the middle of the night, while the Quartermaster slept, and without his knowledge. The boat was afterward sold by the Government, but, for aught we know, the officer is burdened with it yet.

In a war of the magnitude of the Rebellion, where losses may be estimated by millions, and where the complicated machinery of the several departments was managed mainly by new and inexperienced officers, innumerable technical errors have occurred, which cannot be wiped out without further and perhaps special legislation by Congress. It is remarkable that, among the immense number of officers taken from all grades of society, the losses were so comparatively few from dishonest practices. No war in history can show so fair a record. Here and there are instances of heavy defalcations, but the mass of those in places of trust were honest and exact. But all were liable to make mistakes, and frequent clerical errors, which it might have been simply impossible for the officer himself, from the onerous nature of his duties, to detect, stand on his returns, and await explanation.

Not a few of these mistakes arose from the inability to keep promptly informed on all points of legislation. Congress enacted laws which did not reach distant points until months after they had been promulgated by the War Department. Decisions on important technical points by the various bureaus were of frequent occurrence, and comparatively few received general distribution. The price list of clothing was several times varied, and the supply of these lists notoriously inadequate. With congressional legislation, departmental decisions, and the unpracticability of disseminating all important acts and decisions on the one hand, and clerical mistakes, unavoidable losses and the destruction and capture of retained papers and vouchers by the enemy, on the other, many disbursing and receiving officers, unless sooner relieved by Congress, will leave their statements of differences as an unwelcome legacy to their children's children.

It has been suggested by some that the country would be benefitted economically by a general law declaring all accounts against officers settled and closed. This would greatly reduce the number of clerks, and the revenue thus saved would, doubtless, far exceed the sum likely to be received in final settlements. The Government, however, cannot afford to encourage legislation of this character, and establish a precedent so hurtful and dangerous. It is essential, also, that the accounts be fully examined, in order that loyal claimants may receive the payments justly due them. But Congress can legislate to give greater discretionary power to the heads of Bureaus to excuse manifest clerical errors, and other mistakes and losses where it is apparent they have occurred through no dishonest practices on the part of the officer. It is a waste of time when the loss of a half dozen worn-out currycombs, or of four second-hand axes necessitate a correspondence and an affidavit; and such letters are of daily occurrence.

To furnish satisfactory explanations in some cases, also

cognizant of the transactions, may be scattered and their addresses unknown.

We are not speaking in our own behalf, our account, having been adjusted, and the much desired "three months extra" paid over. But we have a fellow-feeling for the class who have still to wade through the mazes of clerical errors and technical omissions. The virtue of patience will be fully understood and appreciated by them; and the joy, also, of the consummation of a hope deferred will burst upon them with overwhelming fulness when the "final" is received. With patience we hope they will combine also the coolness of the Quartermaster, who, after the Mexican war, was addressed by the Auditor something in this wise: "Sir: I find upon your return for May, "twenty-five knapsacks, etc., for which your explanation is required." His reply was patient and to the point: "Sir, I am very glad you have found those knapsacks; I lost sight of them just after the battle of Molino del Rey."

M. CIZANCOURT, publishes in the "Comptes Rendus" for October 9th, an article on "The Allotropic Condition of Iron." Within a few years the substances formerly called "proto" and "sesqui," compounds of iron, have been called "ferrosomum" and "ferricium," because the behavior of the proto and sesquials, exhibited differences so marked, as to indicate two distinct bases. Indeed, they differ from each other more than either of them does from some other metals, and the only characteristic that has hitherto bound them indissolubly together was their capability of conversion into each other. Hitherto the ferrous and ferric states have not been found in free iron; the work of M. CIZANCOURT, has been to make this discovery, and the discovery once made proves to be of the most decided importance, not only in a proper understanding of the composition of iron and steel, but also in producing sure and intelligent processes for reduction and conversion of the ore and crude metal. Hitherto the remarkable differences between cast-iron, steel, and malleable iron, have been explained by referring to their different proportions of combined carbon. M. CIZANCOURT affirms that the proper explanation lies in the ferrous and ferric condition of the metal. He finds the difference between ferrosomum and ferricium as strongly marked in metallurgy as in chemistry, and either may be submitted to all metallurgical processes, without losing its distinctive character. Ferrosomum, which corresponds to the "proto" compound, is never produced pure in the furnace. Combined with carbon it forms the hard, brittle variety of cast-iron, known as "white" cast-iron. "Grey" cast-iron, on the other hand, is ferricium, and corresponds to the "sesqui" compound. "Mottled" cast-iron is a combination of ferrosomum and ferricium. Ferrosomum is harder and more brittle than ferricium, and has a stronger affinity for carbon. Iron may be made to take either state at will, but, in metallurgical processes ferrosomum, is transformed into ferricium much oftener than ferricium into ferrosomum. Malleable iron contains only ferricium, the distinctive qualities of which are tenacity and malleability, while ferrosomum is distinguished by its hardness and fragility. Malleable iron may be made from ore in which the metal existed as ferricium, or in which it existed as ferrosomum, and has been artificially transformed into ferricium. Thus the same specimen may consist of natural and artificial ferricium, and M. CIZANCOURT attributes the different qualities of the various kinds of malleable iron to these diversities of constitution. Steel he regards as a mixture of ferrosomum and ferricium, and the most perfect steel to be that in which the two constituents are combined in their atomic proportions, i. e., in the proportion in which they exist in magnetic oxide and magnetic sulphide. He points out that good steel is nearly always found when soft iron, which is nearly pure ferricium, and white cast-iron or carbide of ferrosomum are fused together, in nearly atomically equivalent quantities. The value of these investigations is readily apparent. Not only do they offer explanations of phenomena hitherto known only in their effects, but they present methods for insuring accuracy and success in working iron, a subject, which has, perhaps, occupied more minds than any other of the economic arts. M. CIZANCOURT promises to publish before long, ready tests for ferrosomum and ferricium, and other facts useful to manufacturers. His views meet with opposition in some quarters, but they offer an explanation of peculiarities hitherto not understood, and are not to be rejected.

Since the publication of the Squadron list, which appeared last week, St. Thomas has been selected as the Headquarters of the West India Squadron. The following vessels have also been added to this Squadron, viz.—*Florida*, Commander HENRY ROLANDO; *De Soto*, Captain WILLIAM M. WALKER; *Sassacus*; *Mackinaw*, Commander A. J. DRAKE; *Monocacy*; *Don*, Lieutenant-Commander R. CHANDLER, and *Richmond*. It is expected that the *Richmond* will eventually be made the flag ship. The *Florida* is now fitting out at Washington, the *Sassacus* at Philadelphia, the *Mackinaw* at Portsmouth, N. H., and the *Monocacy* at Baltimore.

THE ARMY.

THE following is a list of Volunteer organizations which have been, or are ordered to be, mustered out of service, not included in previous circulars from the War Department:

CALIFORNIA.—Cavalry—“Native” Battalion.

INDIANA.—Infantry—One Hundred and Twentieth; Artillery—First Heavy.

IOWA.—Infantry—Twelfth.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.—Infantry—Second United States Volunteers.

MAINE.—Infantry—Eleventh.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Infantry—Twenty-fourth.

NEW YORK.—Infantry—Eightieth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Ninety-third.

NEVADA.—Cavalry—Companies “D” and “E,” First.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Infantry—Fifty-eighth.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Infantry—Company “E,” First. This completes the muster-out of the regiment.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.—Infantry—Eighteenth, Forty-second, Forty-ninth, Fifteenth, Fifty-third, Forty-sixth, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Seventieth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth. Cavalry—First, Second, Fourth. Artillery—Eight Heavy, Battery F, Second Light Artillery, consolidated with Third Heavy Artillery, and not mustered out as heretofore reported.

NOTE.—The Eighth Illinois infantry and Seventh Kentucky infantry are still in service, the order for their muster-out having been revoked.

COLONEL OSBORN, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the District of Florida, has submitted a plan to Major-General HOWARD for the consideration of the Government for colonizing freedmen in Florida. He suggests that the United States purchase from Florida all that portion of the State below the 28th degree of latitude, and give it a territorial form of government; none but freedmen to be permitted to buy or preempt land, and each head of a family to have eighty acres. By his calculation the portion of the State in question contains 600 townships, or 21,600 square miles, without including rivers, lakes, and swamps. There are 400 townships, having an area of 15,400 square miles, or about 9,000,000 acres, suitable for settlement and cultivation, which would accommodate 115,000 families, giving to each a homestead of eighty acres.

CAPTAIN BENEDICT, who has had charge of the recruiting office for the Regular Army in Newark, N. J., for some time past, was relieved on the 15th instant, and ordered to report for duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Lieutenant COXE, of the Fourth infantry, now has charge of the office, which is at present a branch of the one in Jersey City, of which he has also command. Colonel PENROSE will soon enter upon his duties here in connection with this part of the service, when the office will be once more independent. Sergeant SUMMERS, formerly of the Third artillery, and afterward, of the Sixth infantry, who has been connected with the Regular Army for twelve years, is detailed for permanent duty in this office, and has four privates under his command. Recruits are now being taken in an average of one per day.

IN consequence of the muster-out of troops and the discharge of general officers lately serving in the different military divisions, departmental commanders are rapidly reducing the number of districts within their commands to the smallest number consistent with the interest of the service, or are abolishing them altogether. Instead of “districts,” military posts are being substituted, the commanders of which are instructed to report direct to departmental headquarters. The districts that may be continued will, in each case, be commanded by the senior officer of the troops serving therein. The troops in the various departments have been so concentrated at convenient points that they may easily be supplied, and prepared to move promptly whenever and wherever needed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the existence of Lieutenant-General GRANT’s order directing departmental commanders to protect persons who, during the Rebellion, remained steadfast in their allegiance to the Government, the civil authorities of Prince William County, Va., refuse to release from arrest two scouts of the Union Army, THOMAS SMOOT and MINOR F. DAVIS, who had been arrested upon the charge of *stealing a horse from Mosby’s force* when that notorious guerrilla annoyed the United States forces in the vicinity of Fairfax. Mr. SMOOT has rendered the Government signal service, and on this account, for an imaginary cause, the court of Prince William County, of which MOSBY is Assistant District Attorney, refused to release him from arrest.

THE Second Comptroller has just made the following decision in relation to a claim made by a recruit for the re-funding of bounty deposited with a paymaster:

A man obtaining bounty under a contract of enlistment which he is either unable or unwilling to fulfil, obtains it fraudulently, and is not entitled to retain it. If paid by the United States, the money paid rightfully belongs to the United States. If paid by local authorities, the money rightfully belongs to them, unless such local authority was, by such fraudulent enlistment, credited with a recruit on account of their quota; in which case even local bounties belong rightfully to the United States, as they incur the expense of supporting the recruit while nominally attached to the Army, and lose the benefit of the service which the local authorities were bound to furnish, and from which it had been exonerated by the fraudulent enlistment of an invalid or incompetent recruit. Only in case it be proven that the records on the muster-in and muster-out rolls are false, or that the money deposited with the paymaster by the recruit was not received by him as bounty, can it be refunded to the soldier.

SPECIAL orders from Major-General AUGUSTUS’ headquarters direct that “all officers and enlisted men of the One

“Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, now on detached duty under orders from these or inferior headquarters, will be at once relieved and returned to their respective companies, preparatory to muster out of service. Brigadier-General DENT, commanding garrison of Washington, will supply their places, where required, by details from other regiments of his command.”

THE House of Representatives having passed a resolution, last week, directing the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of Government buildings at Point Lookout, the Quartermaster-General dispatched a special steamer to that point, with instructions to Colonel LUDINGTON, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, to stop the sale. Colonel LUDINGTON had sold, on Thursday, a few of the smaller buildings attached to the General Hospital and prison establishment, but none of any great value. As the purchasers of these buildings expected to buy with them some of the larger structures, it is expected that the sales already made will not be consummated. Colonel LUDINGTON has returned to Washington.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph 2, General Order No. 287, November 28, 1864, as gives each recruit of the First Army Corps (HANCOCK’S), who preserves his arms to the end of his term of enlistment, permission to retain them as his own, upon being honorably discharged from the service, will be so construed as to include accoutrements issued to him by the Ordnance Department, which will go with the arms, without cost.

THE Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, the regiment which General GRANT commanded at the beginning of the war, has lately returned from New Orleans. This veteran regiment now numbers four hundred and ninety-two men and twenty-one officers, among whom are only fifty men and two officers who started out with General GRANT as Colonels. One of the originals is the commanding officer of the regiment, Colonel JAMISON.

LAST week, in the Criminal Court of St. Louis, eight persons, all members of the Third U. S. infantry, were arraigned on the charge of larceny. WILLIAM RYERS plead guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. WILLIAM JAMES plead guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to three months in jail. CHARLES M. SANBORN, DAVID LOW and GEORGE WOODS plead not guilty.

THREE soldiers belonging to the Fifteenth United States infantry, at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., started Friday afternoon, of last week, to walk around the Fort. They took a skiff to cross the cave, and, when a short distance from the shore, the boat upset. Two of the men were drowned; the third was rescued by a daughter of Captain LEWIS, keeper of the Lime Rock light.

THE steamship *General Barnes*, which arrived at Charleston, S. C., on the 19th, from Baltimore, brought two companies of the Fifth United States cavalry, with their horses and equipments. Two more companies of the same regiment were expected in a few days by the steamship *Empire City*. The detachment on the *Barnes* is under the command of Major WALKER.

THE Eighth Maine Regiment arrived in Boston this week from Fortress Monroe, via New York, and immediately left for Augusta. The regiment was in command of Colonel WILLIAM McARTHUR, and numbered 15 officers and 220 enlisted men. It is to be mustered out of service immediately.

THE Senate Military Committee now have under consideration nearly three thousand nominations of Volunteer officers for brevet promotion, graded as follows:—To be colonels, 42; lieutenant-colonels, 819; majors, 1,240; captains, 470; first lieutenants, 84; second lieutenants, 1.

BY order of the War Department, dated January 22d, Major-General SHERIDAN, Commanding Military Division of the Gulf, was instructed to muster out three additional regiments of cavalry (white) in the Department of Texas.

IT is believed that the Government will shortly relieve all the volunteer organizations now garrisoning the forts and protecting the routes on the plains, substituting therefor regiments belonging to the regular army.

THE Quartermaster General’s Department has on hand 462,105 uniform coats, 504,814 jackets, 1,184,234 trowsers, and several hundred thousand articles of clothing, comprising hats, shirts, socks, etc.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Colonel F. MYERS, Major E. D. CHAPMAN, and Captain WILLIAM CURRIE, is constituted to examine certain quartermaster’s vouchers.

GOVERNMENT agents have been appointed to inspect battle-fields, military prisons, etc., and establish national cemeteries in the South.

THE Chief of the Ordnance Bureau has ordered the discontinuance of several ordnance dépôts.

THE Twelfth United States colored heavy artillery are at Fort Anderson, Paducah, Kentucky.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has been so much occupied the past week with the consideration of “the state of the country” that it has had but little time to give to purely military questions. The House, by a heavy vote, passed the bill giving the negroes of the District of Columbia the right to vote. This has been the principal business of the week, the Senate occupying its time with the discussion of proposed changes in the Freedmen’s Bureau, and the constitutional amendment making the voting population the basis of representation. The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, for the year ending June, 1867; also, a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of the buildings at Point Lookout, to give time for considering the subject of using them for a Military and Naval Asylum. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldier’s claims to a fee of \$10, and the expense of executing the affidavits. It was referred to the Military Committee, who reported it back without essential amendment. Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others on the books of vessels lost or wrecked at sea, which allows compensation to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for personal effects lost in action with the enemy, not to exceed one month’s sea pay; provided that no loss prior to April, 1861, shall be paid. It also provides that the bounty paid to any seaman or marine enlisting in the Navy by a State or the United States shall be deducted from his prize money. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the correspondence which took place about June, 1865, between the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, in relation to the captured cannon during the Rebellion, and preserving the same as public trophies at West Point. A bill was referred to the Military Committee for the relief of certain officers of colored troops for services between the date of appointment and muster, in giving them pay for that time.

In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting information of the President in regard to a demonstration by both branches of the Congress of Colombia in honor of President JUAREZ, of Mexico, for persistently defending the independence of his country, and any other demonstration of any other country. Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill, but subsequently withdrew for want of an opportunity to explain it, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the United States granting a loan on proper security to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of a monarchical government on her soil.

Bills were introduced, and referred to the appropriate committees, to regulate the appointment of Admirals and the appointment of certain Volunteer officers in the Regular Navy; for the establishment of a navy yard and naval dépôt on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania; giving pensions to certain soldiers in the war with Great Britain in 1812, giving them \$8 a month from the 1st of April, 1864; granting bounties to those who entered the service in 1861 and 1862 to put down the Rebellion.

The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of officers and privates of the Union Army during the late Rebellion, of monthly pay, from the date of their discharge until notice was given of the acceptance of their resignation, or until relieved from duty.

The Committee on Naval Affairs made an adverse report on the resolution that all pilots engaged in the Government service during the war shall be classed as officers.

In considering the Naval Appropriation Bill, the House struck out the clause appropriating \$105,000 for the purchase of Seavy’s Island—67 against 40.

Mr. WILSON’s bill for the reorganization of the Army was read in the Senate, and the consideration of it postponed. Mr. SHERMAN called Mr. WILSON’s attention to the fourth section, which, he said, seemed to require that officers for colored troops should be selected from men who have served two years in colored regiments. Mr. WILSON said such was not its meaning; it was meant only to require two years’ service in the Army, and during some of that time served in colored regiments.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported adversely on the petition of the widow of Major-General E. V. SUMNER, praying for an increase of pension from \$30 to \$60. The Committee could not consent to an increase of pension to those who are already receiving \$30 per month, while so many poor widows of common soldiers are receiving only \$8. This is supposed to settle a large class of claims of the same kind now before the committee. The same committee also made an adverse report in the case of the petition of MARY M’SAIN. The petition sets forth that Captain M’SAIN, while he was commissioned only as a captain, was, at the time of his death, acting in the capacity of lieutenant-colonel, and prays that the widow may receive a pension corresponding to the position

in which he was acting at the time of his death. The report states that during the war many officers were killed or wounded while exercising a higher command than that for which they were commissioned and mustered, and that the committee is opposed to granting pensions for a higher rank than that for which the officer was actually commissioned. As there was no opposition to the report in the House, it is supposed that all similar cases before the committee will be disposed of in the same way.

It is understood that Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, will propose to amend the section in regard to the Quartermaster's Department, so as to make it consist of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, sixteen majors, forty-eight captains; the vacancies in all the grades except the lowest to be fixed by selection from among the officers of the Regular service now composing the department; and that the vacancies hereby created in the grade of assistant quartermaster shall be filled by selections from among those persons who have rendered meritorious service as assistant quartermasters of volunteers during two years of the war. Instead of section fifteen in the printed bill, Senator NESMITH will also move to insert the following:

And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the Quartermaster-General's Department, approved July 4, 1864, shall not continue in force for a longer period than one year from and after the passage of this act.

The House Committee on Expenditures for the Navy Department are considering the expediency of selling at least two-thirds of the marine hospitals belonging to the United States Government.

The Committee on Claims report in favor of throwing out all claims growing out of the Rebellion, the amount of which rolls up fearfully. In the opinion of the Committee, the establishment of a precedent in their payment would be very dangerous.

THE LATE GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

The Lyon Monument Association met on the 11th inst., in the hall of the Missouri House of Representatives at Jefferson City, for the purpose of inaugurating the Association, and taking such other steps as might be deemed appropriate in the furtherance of its object—the erection of a monument to the memory of the late General NATHANIEL LYON. Governor FLETCHER opened the meeting with appropriate remarks. He was followed by the Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, U. S. Senator from Missouri, who had been selected to deliver the inaugural address. In the evening General SHERMAN made a short address, which was so good and of such general interest that we give it entire. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—After the full and most excellent address of your Senator, it would be in bad taste for me to consume much of your time, but, as a fellow soldier and companion of the dead hero, I can but simply offer the soldier's commendation, and assure you that many a loving heart and many a brave, far away, will bound with new pleasure when they read that your Senator has come from his seat in Washington, that your Governor has presided at this meeting, and that the assembled representatives of the State of Missouri have laid aside their daily labor, to do honor to one who shed his blood that you and I and those who come after us may enjoy a government of law, of liberty and perpetuity. It was my fortune to know well the subject that has brought us together tonight—NATHANIEL LYON; he came to West Point in 1837, when I was there. He was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, little looking like the bold, courageous leader he afterward turned out to be. But any one observant of human nature could, in his quick eye, observe a determination, even in his boyhood days, to grasp firmly whatever he undertook.

Again in Florida, amid the everglades, I met him, when manhood had given strength and form to his body and mind, and then his courage and his vindicated earnestness led many of us to say that he outstripped his discretion.

Again in California. I happened there also when he came, after he had been crowned with success at Contreras, leading a gallant charge. I saw him in California, also, when was committed to him the charge, with two small companies, to cover an exposed frontier, and many who are living now remember how he toiled over the mountains, carrying boats on wagons where boats had never been seen, to the rich Indian hiding places, amid the lakes of Clear Lake Valley. Nor did he tarry there, but on through mountain passes to the old Red River country. It may be there are some old Californians here who will remember the character of that country. He struck a blow to those Indians that they remember to this day. Nor did he cease then, but with characteristic energy, which marks his whole life, he moved on to Sacramento to avenge the death of one we all loved, though you may not remember him—Captain WARNER—who was killed by those Indians. Those of us who were familiar with those incidents in his career will ever remember LYON. Thus, long, long before you had heard of him, this man, so famous with you, had been schooled in school which simply brought forth the natural characteristics of his mind and body; and when he came to Kansas, and afterward to Missouri, he was qualified and capable of seeing deeper and further into the purposes of men than many who make it their study.

I met him for the last time, as friend and companion, at the arsenal—at that time I a citizen, he a soldier, still a captain—captain of the Second regiment of infantry. I saw at a glance, by his movement and manner, putting a little redoubt here and posting a gun, not uttering a word, erecting a scaffolding in one place and punching a hole through a stone wall in another place, that the men plotting

to destroy this Government and seize that arsenal would meet more than they bargained for if they attempted it. Then, for the first time, when arsenal after arsenal had fallen, and fort after fort yielded on the mere demand of a mob of men, they met their match then, and they came no further; nor did LYON, as stated, nor could he, brook delay. He did not wait till the meshes and trammels which were being plotted for him were being perfected. Probably in this very town of Jefferson City he took the initiative. The first man in this country that seized the whole question and took the initiative and determined to strike a blow, and not wait for the blow to be struck. I remember him well during that time, and his argumentations and reasoning were close and pointed. No lawyer could have argued a case or statesman broached with broader and better views. He did strike, and you know he took Camp Jackson, and followed it up to this point, thence to Boonville, and so on to Springfield. Up to that point no one can question either the wisdom or energy with which he conducted his post. Some, it is said, cautioned him to delay, others to withdraw—simply because he could not obtain a force adequate to the end in view—to meet the concentrated forces of PRICE and McCULLOCH. But LYON was right. He struck the blow, and had he lived you ne'er again in Missouri would have had a foe to contend with, and peace would have reigned here from that time.

But man proposes and God disposes. We cannot add a mite to his fame nor his station; we cannot change the fact, and must accept it as one of the mysterious dispensations of Providence. But, to-day, which of you would not rather be the dead LYON in his quiet grave, in Connecticut, than to be his opponent now in a far-off land; and the outcast, or that other opponent of his, who, in yonder city, simply tarries for a few brief years, till the grave will take him up, unknown and unsung. Better, far better, for LYON as he is, and none would exchange with the other parties.

Now, my friends, you are here after a great battle; the war and the smoke have cleared away. No longer confusion troubles you. No enemy harrasses you; and the duty devolves on you to see to it that those men, who have shed their blood and lie in remote graves, are sought for, and that their memories are treasured up where they belong in history. And yet you owe it to your State and to the children who are to come after you to make sufficient recognition of their services. The life of a man is nothing. It comes to-day and goes to-morrow. Its span is the span of a hand; still it is the most precious thing that we possess. All men struggle to maintain their lives, and when such a man as LYON gives up his life unhesitatingly and unfalteringly, he simply consigns himself to your care and the care of those for whom he gave up his life. You, therefore, in honoring him, in honoring his memory, in reviving and reviewing his virtues, simply do that which does honor to yourself, to your State, and to those who are to follow you. I say, therefore, erect your obelisk, and inscribe upon it the name and virtues of this man, and let your children point to it that they may see the course which leads to the approbation and the honor of his fellow-men. You may, of course, do him no good now, but you may do yourselves and children good by commemorating his virtues and creating this tablet to his name.

I have, therefore, simply appeared before you to-night to be one of the advocates of this undertaking. I care not myself in what form you may choose to honor his memory, but the State of Missouri, in recognizing the services of General LYON, recognizes what the world knows to be so, that he gave his life to his whole country, but, more especially, that you should be no longer harrassed by the dread calamities of invasion. That he did not succeed was not owing to his own personal exertions, but other causes which he could not control. The act itself was as pure and god-like as any that ever characterized a soldier on the field of battle.

There were many features in LYON's character very few understood. He was not only a courageous man, but a very gentle man. A kindly man—at a time when he was blind, of course, to the commonplace events of daily life, but, when not thus absorbed, there was none more gentle or kind to his officers or more beloved by his men. Thus, the shock that made plain the destiny of the country brought out the strong features in his character, and you, in Missouri, saw him amid the tempest and whirlwind of war, when he was pulled hither and thither, and when he only kept in view one single mark—a mark which he thought led to the safety and honor of his country. I wish he could have lived, for he possessed many of those qualities which were needed in the first two or three years of the war, and his death imposed on the nation a penalty numbered by thousands on thousands of lives, and millions on millions of dollars.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.

BELLOW we present a comparative view of the pay of the line and staff officers, and petty officers and seamen of the Navy, extracted from the Navy Registers of 1836, 1860, and 1865.

Without ciphering, these tables show that the present pay of the officers of the Navy, in a depreciated currency, subject to a tax and with the increased prices for all the necessities of life, is not equal to the gold pay of 1860; and is generally no more, and in some cases even less than the pay in gold established in 1835, more than thirty years since. Thus, in 1835, the commodore of a squadron received \$4,000 in gold. In 1860, \$5,000 in gold, and now under the law of 1865, he receives 4,000, the same as by the law of 1835, with this difference: He is paid in paper worth but seventy cents on a dollar, and subject to a deduction of \$170 for income tax. Such comparisons might easily be extended down the lists.

The tables will also show that within the same periods the pay of petty officers and seamen have been materially increased, in addition to the large bounties granted them during the latter years of the war. Perhaps not equal to their merits, but it shows that they have been considered

by the Navy Department, while the officers have been neglected by Congress.

Now that an increase of Navy officers' pay is being considered in Congress, these simple tables will, we hope, show members, better than more elaborate arguments, in the simple facts of the case, the necessity of a general increase:

Comparative View of the Pay of the Active Navy, under the Laws of 1835, 1860, and 1864, extracted from the Navy Registers of 1836, 1860, and 1865.

LINE OFFICERS.

<i>Paid Bill of 1835.</i>	<i>Paid Bill of 1860.</i>	<i>Paid in Gold—no tax.</i>	<i>Paid in Paper, and all over \$600 subject to a tax of 5 per cent.</i>
CAPTAINS, Comdg'g Squad'res,	CAPTAINS, Comdg'g Squad'res,	CAPTAINS, Comdg'g Squad'res,	CAPTAINS, Comdg'g Squad'res,

At sea.....	3,500 At sea.....	4,200 At sea.....	3,500 At sea.....
On other duty.....	3,500 On other duty.....	3,600 On other duty.....	3,600 On other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	2,300 Waiting orders.....	3,000 Waiting orders.....	2,100 Waiting orders.....

MASTER COMMANDANT, COMMANDERS, COMMANDERS,

At sea.....	\$2,500 At sea.....	\$3,150 to \$2,825 At sea.....	\$2,500 At sea.....
On other duty.....	2,100 Other duty.....	2,625 Other duty.....	2,240 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	1,300 Waiting orders.....	2,250 Waiting orders.....	1,680 Waiting orders.....

LIEUT. COMMANDANT, LIEUT. COMMANDANT, LIEUT. COMMANDANT,

At sea.....	\$1,800 At sea.....	\$2,250 At sea.....	\$2,345 At sea.....
On other duty.....	1,600 Other duty.....	2,000 Other duty.....	1,900 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	1,200 Wait. ord's. 12-0 to 1,400 Waiting orders.....	1,600 Waiting orders.....	1,600 Waiting orders.....

MASTERS, MASTERS, MASTERS, MASTERS,

At sea.....	\$1,100 At sea.....	\$1,200 At sea.....	\$1,500 At sea.....
On other duty.....	1,000 Other duty.....	1,100 Other duty.....	1,200 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	750 Waiting orders.....	825 Waiting orders.....	960 Waiting orders.....

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, PASSED MIDSHIPMEN, PASSED MIDSHIPMEN,

At sea.....	\$750 At sea.....	\$1,000 At sea.....	\$1,200 At sea.....
On other duty.....	600 Other duty.....	800 Other duty.....	900 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	600 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 Waiting orders.....	650 Waiting orders.....	768 Waiting orders.....

* By art of March 3, 1865. Midshipmen, after their final academic examination and until their promotion to the grade of Ensign, are paid \$800 while on sea service.

+ The pay of Boatswains and Gunners was subsequently modified, and increased prior to 1860, by the acts approved August 26, 1842, August 3, 1845, and August 5, 1854.

STAFF OFFICERS.

<i>Paid Bill of 1835.</i>	<i>Paid Bill of 1860.</i>	<i>Paid in Gold—no tax.</i>	<i>Paid in Paper, and all over \$600 subject to a tax of 5 per cent.</i>
FLEET SURGEONS, SURGEONS,	FLEET SURGEONS, SURGEONS,	FLEET SURGEONS, SURGEONS,	FLEET SURGEONS, SURGEONS,

On duty.....	\$1,500 to \$2,700 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....
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ASS'T SURGEONS, ASS'T SURGEONS, ASS'T SURGEONS, ASS'T SURGEONS,

At sea.....	\$1,33 to \$2,400 At sea.....	\$2,20 to \$3,000 At sea.....	\$2,20 to \$3,000 At sea.....
Other duty.....	1,300 Other duty.....	2,000 Other duty.....	2,800 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	1,200 Wait. ord's. 1,200 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....	1,600 Wait. ord's. 1,600 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....	2,300 Wait. ord's. 2,300 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....

ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none),

At sea.....	\$300 At sea.....	\$1,250 At sea.....	\$1,250 At sea.....
Other duty.....	300 Other duty.....	1,000 Other duty.....	1,000 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	300 Waiting orders.....	800 Waiting orders.....	800 Waiting orders.....

FLEET PAYMATES (none), FLEET PAYMATES (none), FLEET PAYMATES (none), FLEET PAYMATES (none),

On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....
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FURTERS, FURTERS, FURTERS, FURTERS,

At sea.....	\$1,500 to \$3,500 At sea.....	\$2,000 to \$3,000 At sea.....	\$2,000 to \$3,000 At sea.....
Other duty.....	1,500 to 2,500 Other duty.....	2,000 to 2,800 Other duty.....	2,000 to 2,800 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	1,200 Wait. ord's. 1,200 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....	1,600 Wait. ord's. 1,600 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....	2,200 Wait. ord's. 2,200 to 2,800 Waiting orders.....

ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none), ASS'T PAYMATES (none),

At sea.....	\$300 At sea.....	\$1,250 At sea.....	\$1,250 At sea.....
Other duty.....	300 Other duty.....	1,000 Other duty.....	1,000 Other duty.....
Waiting orders.....	300 Waiting orders.....	800 Waiting orders.....	800 Waiting orders.....

FLEET ENGINEERS (none), FLEET ENGINEERS (none), FLEET ENGINEERS (none), FLEET ENGINEERS (none),

On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....	\$3,300 On duty.....
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CHIEF ENGINEERS, CHIEF ENGINEERS, CHIEF ENGINEERS, CHIEF ENGINEERS,

On duty.....	\$1,800 to \$4,000 On duty.....	\$1,800 to \$2,600 On duty.....	\$1,800 to \$2,600 On duty.....
On leave.....	1,200 to 1,400 On leave.....	1,200 to 1,500 On leave.....	1,200 to 1,300 On leave.....

FIRST ASS'T ENGINEERS, FIRST ASS'T ENGINEERS, FIRST ASS'T ENGINEERS, FIRST ASS'T ENGINEERS,

On duty.....	\$1,000 On duty.....	\$1,200 On duty.....	\$1,200 On duty.....
On leave.....	850 On leave.....	900 On leave.....	900 On leave.....

SECOND ASS'T ENGINEERS, SECOND ASS'T ENGINEERS, SECOND ASS'T ENGINEERS, SECOND ASS'T ENGINEERS,

On duty.....	\$800 On duty.....	\$1,000 On duty.....	\$1,000 On duty.....
On leave.....	750 On leave.....	800 On leave.....	800 On leave.....

THIRD ASS'T ENGINEERS, THIRD ASS'T ENGINEERS, THIRD ASS'T ENGINEERS, THIRD ASS'T ENGINEERS,

On duty.....	\$600 On duty.....	\$750 On duty.....	\$1,000 On duty.....
On leave.....	400 On leave.....	500 On leave.....	600 On leave.....

CHAPLAINS, CHAPLAINS, CHAPLAINS, CHAPLAINS,

On duty.....	\$1,200 Same as Lieutenants. On duty.....	\$1,200 Same as Lieutenants. On duty.....	\$1,200 Same as Lieutenants. On duty.....
On leave.....	800 On leave.....	900 On leave.....	900 On leave.....

CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS,

At sea.....	\$600 to \$750 At sea.....	\$1,000 to \$1,450 At sea.....	\$1,000 to \$1,450 At sea.....
On duty.....	500 On duty.....	800 to \$1,200 On duty.....	800 to \$1,200 On duty.....
On leave.....	300 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....	500 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....	500 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....

SAILMAKERS, SAILMAKERS, SAILMAKERS, SAILMAKERS,

On duty.....	\$500 On duty.....	\$800 to \$1,200 On duty.....	\$800 to \$1,200 On duty.....
On leave.....	300 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....	500 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....	500 Wait. ord's. 600 to 1,000 On leave.....

COXSWAINS, COXSWAINS, COXSWAINS, COXSWAINS,

On duty.....	\$200 Coxswains.....	240 Coxswains.....	250 Coxswains.....
On leave.....	100 Coxswains.....		

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Sherman is expected in Washington this week.

BIGADIER-General Brisbin has been assigned to command at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of General Killpatrick as Minister to Chili.

MAJOR Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., Paymaster, has been ordered to Brownsville, Texas.

It is reported that Major-General Gordon Granger, who has arrived in Washington, proposes to resign.

COLONEL McMahon, of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAPTAIN E. E. Camp, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has been brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for long and faithful service during the war, and is now stationed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MAJOR K. Knox, formerly of General McPherson's staff, has been ordered to the plains in command of Fort Ellsworth, a post some four hundred miles beyond Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN J. J. McDermid, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at Headquarters, Department of Louisiana, has been assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

FIRST Lieutenant H. W. Wheeler, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Infantry, has been appointed Recorder of a Board of appraisal of the value of the Government stables at Carrollton, Louisiana.

MAJOR-General Lew Wallace has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Brigadier-General H. W. Perkins, late of Texas, has also resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

BREVET Major-General Turner, commander of the District of Richmond, passed through Washington lately, to resume his post, after having spent a leave of absence in Delaware.

COLONEL Whittlesey, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, has arrived in Washington, having been ordered thither by Major-General Howard, on business connected with his Department.

CAPTAIN H. E. Smith, in command of Company A and B, Third battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, left New York on Wednesday, under orders to report to Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Virginia.

On the recommendation of the Medical Director, Acting Assistant Surgeon Vincent Gellich, U. S. A., has been assigned, by Major-General McDowell, to duty as Medical Officer at Drum Barracks, California.

AMONG the guests at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, on the evening of the 22d, were Major-General Meade, Rear-Admiral Farragut, Commodore Hall and Commodore Stribling, each of whom made a brief speech.

BREVET Captain Thomas Ward, U. S. A., First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery, is announced as Aid-de-camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Major-General Parke, Commanding Southern District of New York.

AMONG the lieutenants nominated for promotion in the Regular Army, by Missouri Congressmen, are Captains James Marr, and J. M. McChesney, both of the First Missouri light artillery; the first by Mr. Blow, and the latter by Mr. McClurg.

BIGADIER-General King, commandant of the post of Augusta, Georgia, while riding near that city on the afternoon of the 19th, accompanied by his wife, and another lady and a gentleman, was stopped by highwaymen, and the party was robbed of three horses.

THE remains of Lieutenant William W. Wardell, of the First Massachusetts cavalry regiment, who was killed near Richmond, Virginia, on the 28th of May, 1864, have been recovered, and have reached Boston, where they were buried this week with appropriate ceremonies.

A NEW business has started into life since the disbanding of the Army—the personation of generals. On Tuesday, an impostor, styling himself General E. M. McCook, was arrested in Wheeling, Western Virginia. He had been travelling about the country personating General McCook, and engaged also in counterfeiting.

CAPTAIN Dangerfield Parker, commandant of the military prison at St. Louis, having refused to produce the body of John Parks (charged with complicity in the boat-burning at that city), when directed by the Criminal Court to do so, Judge Primm has issued an order for his arrest and imprisonment.

BREVET Major-General James A. Hull, Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps, and Captain William Shields, Veteran Reserve Corps, have been ordered to report for duty to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia—contained in S. O. No. 25, War Department, A. G. O., January 19, 1866.

MRS. Stephen A. Douglas was married, on the evening of the 23d, to Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Williams, U. S. A., at her residence, corner of New Jersey avenue and I street, Washington. The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch, of the Roman Catholic Church, in the presence of a small and select circle of friends of both parties.

THE following is the detail for a new Military Commission convened at Charleston, South Carolina, for the trial of a citizen named Byrem, and such other persons as may be brought before it: Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Gardner, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Clitz, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain C. M. Pyne, Sixth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant O. M. Bailey, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willard, Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Judge-Advocate.

ASSISTANT Surgeon S. C. Ayres, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty at the Barracks Hospital, and or-

dered to proceed, without delay, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and take charge of the Post Hospital at that place, relieving from such duty Surgeon Bockee, U. S. Volunteers, ordered to his place of residence by the War Department.

BREVET Brigadier-General John Ely, V. R. C., after more than a year's service as Assistant Provost-Marshal and chief mustering officer for New Jersey, has been ordered to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, for assignment to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau. Major Lewellyn Jones takes charge of the business heretofore embraced in General Ely's sphere of duties.

CAPTAIN J. Heron Foster, Provost-Marshal Twenty-second District, Pennsylvania, who has had charge, for some months past, of the records of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-Third and Twenty-fourth districts, has turned over all the records to A. A. Q. M. G. of the State, at Harrisburg, and been honorably mustered out of the service, to date from December 31st.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Amos Binney, Paymaster, has received an honorable discharge from the United States service, with the usual extra privileges allowed to officers who have served faithfully to the close of the war. This would indicate that the reports prejudicial to this officer's character, which last summer emanated from Richmond, had no official foundation.

THE officers of the Thirty-sixth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, mustered out, have formed themselves into an association at Worcester, under the name of "The Burnside Association," with the following officers: President, Colonel T. L. Barker; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur A. Goodell and J. B. Norton; Secretary, Major John B. Fairbank; Treasurer, Captain E. A. Morse.

In compliance with General Orders No. 141, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, October 7, 1865, Brevet Colonel John D. Bertollette, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty on the Staff of Major-General Parke, Commanding District of Southern New York, and ordered to proceed to his home, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for instructions.

COLONEL H. N. Frisbie, Ninety-second U. S. Colored Infantry, tried in New Orleans on charges of "neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," has been sentenced "to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances for the period of one (1) calendar month." The Court explains that it is thus lenient in its sentence, because Colonel Frisbie was absent from Port Hudson, under orders from competent authority, much of the time between the date of his assuming command of the post and the date of his being relieved by Colonel Dickey. The sentence has been approved by Major-General Canby.

MAJOR J. N. Caldwell, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as commander of draft rendezvous at Concord, New Hampshire, and has gone to Cincinnati. Brevet Major Alfred Norton, Commissary of Subsistence at Concord, has also been relieved. This leaves at that post Brevet Major W. Silvey, captain First U. S. artillery, also acting as A. A. P. M. G., Military Commander, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer. Captain A. B. Thompson, U. S. A., Assistant Mustering and Disbursing Officer, and Captain C. D. Webster, A. Q. M. The latter is turning over the public property in his charge to Captain John W. McKim, A. Q. M. at Boston. Brigadier-General Israel Vogdes having been mustered out of the Volunteer service, is in command of his regiment, First U. S. artillery, having received promotion in the Regular line. Major Silvey, captain Company A, First U. S. artillery, is assigned to the command of Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, but is not yet relieved from duty in New Hampshire. The headquarters of the First U. S. artillery, under Colonel Vogdes, are at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The report of Professor J. E. HILGARD, acting superintendent of the Coast Survey, states that the amount required to continue operations during the fiscal year 1866-67, is four hundred and forty thousand dollars. The following is a brief sketch of the progress made during the past year:

"While the war continued, a number of parties were connected with the Government commands, rendered efficient aid in naval and military operations, as during preceding years.

"Four parties were attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, so as to be available also for service in the military department of the South. The labors of these comprise a complete survey of the bar and Charleston harbor; a survey of the inside water passages between St. Helena and Port Royal Sounds, and a survey of Broad River and the Whale branch to Port Royal ferry; of the Wilmington and Thunderbolt Rivers, and other communications between the Savannah River and Ossabaw Sound, including among them the dependencies of Warsaw Sound; a survey of the Rebel defences of Charleston and Savannah, the latter embraced within an extended reconnaissance of all the approaches to that city. In this same district, and under instructions of the Lighthouse Board, the parties have replaced lights, beacons and buoys, as their places were reoccupied by the national forces. The entrance to Darien was examined and buoyed for the transportation of released Union prisoners.

"Four topographers of the Coast Survey accompanied General SHERMAN'S Army in the march from Savannah to Goldsboro, and rendered effective aid in making reconnaissances.

"Two parties were connected with the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. One of these, after assisting in the operations against the Rebel defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, made a complete resurvey of both entrances to the Cape Fear River. The other relieved and buoyed the channels of that river, as also those leading into Beaufort, North Carolina, which was then important as the rendezvous of the squadron for supplies. After the close of hostilities the same party completed the hydrographic sur-

vey of the Cape Lookout shoals, and continued the shore soundings along the coast of North Carolina.

"A topographical survey of the banks of the Potomac River, from the vicinity of Washington to Harper's Ferry, has been made by a party attached to the Middle Military Department; and two other parties have extended the detailed surveys of the approaches to Washington and Baltimore. One topographer was continued on service with the Army operating in the Valley of Virginia, and furnished the results of reconnaissances at Flint Hill and Cedar Creek, after serving in battle at both places. Another remained on duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and has mapped the defensive ground and approaches to Lookout Mountain, and extended the survey of the battle-field to Chickamauga.

"In connection with the Mississippi Squadron a party of Coast Survey officers have made a valuable reconnaissance map of over two hundred miles of the Tennessee River, or from its mouth to the Muscle Shoals; a map of the lower Ohio from Paducah to Cairo; and a map of about ninety miles of the course of the Mississippi River from Cairo up to St. Mary's. This work necessarily ceased when, owing to the reduction of the squadron in the Western waters, a vessel was no longer available for the uses of the party. It may be hoped, however, that the great and obvious usefulness, in a national point of view, of a reliable map of the Mississippi River, may lead Congress to make a special appropriation for the further prosecution of that work. A stretch of forty-five miles of the river was mapped last year above and below Vicksburg, and thus an important part of the Mississippi has already been surveyed without involving any public expenditure that would not have been incurred.

"In the regular progress of the survey of the Atlantic coast, parties have been at work on the coast of Maine during the summer and autumn, in Passamaquoddy, Gouldsborough, Frenchman's and Penobscot Bays; in Muscongus Sound, and in Medomak, Damariscotta and New Meadow Rivers; on the shores of Narragansett Bay and its dependencies; in Rhode Island, and on the coast of New Jersey. The connection of the primary triangulation in sections I. and II. has been completed by the Superintendent's party.

"On the western coast the triangulation between San Francisco and Monterey Bays has been completed; that of Susun bay has been continued; the topography between Point Año Nuevo and Point San Pedro, and the off-shore hydrography south of San Francisco entrance have been continued, and the topography and hydrography of Koos Bay have been completed.

"An early resumption of the work on the coast of the Southern States is contemplated, and is provided for on a moderate scale in the estimates presented."

SHERIDAN'S ANSWER TO EARLY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., January 8, 1866.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Daily Crescent:

GENTLEMEN:—There is a class of military men who should be considered worse than cowards, and to that class belong those who are willing and attempt to falsify history.

The following statistics should fix the status of ex-General JUBAL A. EARLY in this respect, whose letter to the New York *News* furnished you the data for an article published in the *Crescent* of the 6th instant, in which General EARLY states that the forces opposed to my command in the Shenandoah Valley consisted of about 8,500 muskets, three battalions of artillery, and less than 3,000 cavalry.

According to the statement of my Provost-Marshal-General, the number of prisoners captured in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4, 1864, to March 1, 1865, was about 13,000, and the names of nearly that number are recorded on the books recently used in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the Middle Military Division. My official records show that my loss in killed and wounded, from August 4, 1864, to January 1, 1865, was 13,831, and General EARLY's loss was fully twice as great if not greater; consequently we can safely estimate his casualties at 26,831 men. I also inclose herewith a statement by Lieutenant MCKEE, of the United States Ordnance corps, exhibiting a list of one hundred and one pieces of field artillery captured from General EARLY's command in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4, 1864, to January 1, 1865. This statement does not include six pieces of artillery captured at Waynesboro', four at Greenwood Station, two at Charlottesville and four at South Anna Bridge, on my march from Winchester to Petersburgh, during the months of February and March, 1865. General EARLY's statement that he had about 1,000 men at Waynesboro', is hard to reconcile with the fact that over 1,400 men of his command were captured at that engagement, and his estimate of my force is incorrect; but that may be considered a pardonable error. The accompanying statements of Lieutenant-Colonel PARSONS, Brevet Major HOWARD and Lieutenant MCKEE, are the sub-vouchers for the foregoing statements.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, United States Army.

This letter is accompanied by statements from C. B. PARSONS, late Provost-Marshal-General of the Middle Military Division, and Major O. H. HOWARD, Chief Signal Officer of the Division of the Gulf, which General SHERIDAN embodies, the substance of which is also accompanied by a statement of captured artillery from Lieutenant GEORGE W. MCKEE, General SHERIDAN'S Chief Ordnance Officer, of which the following is an abstract, exhibiting the number of pieces captured by General SHERIDAN'S forces from August 20, 1864, and January 1, 1865:

12 twelve-pounders, marked U. S.
20 three-inch ordnance guns, marked U. S.
11 ten-pounder Parrott guns, marked U. S.
1 six-pounder bronze gun, marked U. S.
2 twelve-pounder mountain howitzers, marked U. S.
1 twelve-pounder field howitzer, marked U. S.
24 three-inch ordnance twelve pounders, marked U. S.
9 twelve-pounder iron guns, marked C. S.
7 twelve-pounder bronze guns, marked C. S.
1 three and one-half-inch iron gun, marked C. S.
3 three-inch iron guns, marked C. S.
1 three-inch bronze gun, marked C. S.

102 aggregate of captured artillery.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

BREVETS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The subject of brevet appointments in the Regular Army has been frequently alluded to in your columns. In no instance that I remember, has any one of your correspondents expressed pleasure that the class of officers who have been fortunate enough to receive brevet promotion—whose services have been appreciated and rewarded by a grateful country—have met with this slight recognition.

It seems to me that a Regular Army officer would be glad to point with pride to the brevets, as an honor to the service he is in. Your correspondent "Army" seems to be one of those who was "denied a brevet rank, while officers of his own regiment, who have been on 'fancy duty' from the date of their appointment (May 14, 1861) to the present time, have been honored with two." Now, who denied the brevet rank to "Army," and what was the reason of such denial? I unhesitatingly assert "that, where officers of the Regular Army have served their country faithfully and devotedly in the hour of trouble, they are not unnoticed and unhonored." (I quote Mr. "Army's" words without being responsible for the meaning, of two brevet ranks, I presume he means appointments to two higher grades by brevet). The history and record of the Regular brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, stands out bright and glorious. They have not been "unnoticed and unhonored," and every officer who served in that brigade, and who was recommended by Major-General THOMAS, has been brevetted, or will be, by the PRESIDENT. Some who have not yet received theirs must be patient; it is only a question of time. Every officer of the Regular Army who served in the Regular brigade in General THOMAS's department, and is recommended by him, will be sure to receive brevet promotion. This assurance was given to General THOMAS long ago, and has been faithfully observed by the War Department. Of the Regulars in the Army of the Potomac I do not pretend to speak; they need no eulogy from my hands, their deeds of valor speak for them; and while the brevets were distributed among them with a generous hand, their brethren in the West, though not so fortunate, were glad, and proud and exultant. That honor should thus be done to their branch of the service, they felt, was doing honor to them. What does "Army" mean by "fancy duty"? His phraseology implies that he means to designate an officer on detached service, absent from his regiment. Now, who belong to that class? Let us examine.

The War Department gave Regular officers leave of absence to take positions of higher grade in the Volunteer service. At the close of active operations, when they were ordered back to their regiments, the Secretary of War gave each officer a brevet in the Regular Army, to one grade lower than he held in the Volunteers. Again, great difficulty was experienced in recruiting the Regular Army; but one of the new regiments was ever filled to the maximum; consequently, there was a great surplus of officers. It was impossible for a great many Regular officers to get into the field with their regiments; the consequence was, they were assigned to staff duty in the various departments, and, at one time, all of the machinery employed in mustering, recruiting, equipping, &c., of Volunteers, was done by the Regular officer who could not get into the field with his regiment. How faithfully these officers performed their duty, the country knows. Many of them disbursed immense sums of money and did their whole duty; many of them received brevets. And why should they be denied to them?—it was impossible for them to get into the field. "Army" says "he does not mean to reflect upon those whose commissions can not be, nor never are, expected to take an active part in battle." Now what difference can there be between a staff officer and a line officer acting on the staff? Both are ordered to do the same duty. The real difference is, the staff officers get the most pay, and "Army" thinks he ought to get a brevet; yet, to the line officer he would deny the brevet, simply because he was not with his regiment, or in a fight. Is that justice? Many of our best staff officers in the field were detailed from the line of the Army. Under the immediate eye of the general, and near his person, they were fortunate enough to receive his recommendation for brevet promotion, which, let it be said to the honor of our country, in most cases has secured the promotion. Is there any injustice in that? If the commander of a battalion of Regulars does not see fit to recommend his subordinates for promotion, that is no fault of their brother officers from the line serving on the staff; and I will state here, that in all cases where a battalion commander in the Regular brigade in the West has recommended his subordinates, and the recommendation has been favorably indorsed by the commanding general, the brevet appointments have invariably been made. And from the most reliable source, I learn that such is the universal rule at the War Department. And I do know of a case where a brevet appointment was asked by a politician and statesman, for an officer in the Regulars, and the appointment refused, while the application was sent through the proper military channels, and the officer received the indorsement of his superiors, which, in his case, happened to be a good one, and the brevet was given. I do not assert that brevets have not been given in some cases, through political influences, but I have the means of knowing what the rule of the War Department is on the subject, and that the cases where "political and personal influences have their sway" are few and far between.

Many officers in the Regular Army, at the beginning of the war, thought that an appointment in that branch of the service was a tremendous promotion at the time, but it was soon perceptible that the Volunteers received substantial promotion and reward, while the Regular must needs remain at a stand still. This was borne uncomplainingly until the end of the war. Many of the Regular officers very wisely accepted positions in the Volunteer service, and now return to their regiments, having been mustered out of their Volunteer rank, some having three and four brevets. Now, it is the almost universal opinion of their brother officers that they are entitled to them, and is there any reason

that an officer who has not been in the Volunteer service, but who has faithfully performed his duty in the Regular Army, should not be brevetted? Because he has been on staff duty and detached from his regiment, must he be debarred from promotion? Why, the proposition is monstrous. All the opposition to these brevets comes from the Regular Army officers who have not received them, and I do hope that it will cease. A little patience, and all will receive their just rewards. And it is to be wished that this clamor about brevets may cease among Regular officers. Let them pull together, and see that justice is done those who have not received this recognition. It is very easy. Let the commanders of the Regular battalions forward the names of those officers under them who have faithfully and meritoriously performed their duty, and, the word of one who has reason to know for it, the promotion will be made.

There is reason to suppose that Congress will ventilate the brevet appointments. The Regular officer's true course is to unite with his companions in arms, and see to it, that their claims are not overlooked. There always has been, and always will be an opposition to the Regular Army. Our Republican Congress is jealous of a standing army. Every effort, therefore, should be made to impress upon them a true understanding of the services the Regulars have performed, and the rewards which they are entitled to.

At the beginning of the present session, the first brevets in the Regular Army were sent to the Senate for confirmation. They were the names of the officers connected with the War Department. It is to be hoped that they will be confirmed, and the Regular Army properly recognized by the country, as an organization that deserves well of it, and which has had no mean share of the work to do in conquering and subduing traitors. The Regular battalions have always been at the front, and in the thickest of the fight—let them be among the foremost to be rewarded.

CHICKAMAUGA.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Why would not Mr. WILSON's bill be more suitable to our circumstances if it provided that the artillery should be composed entirely of white persons, and the cavalry and infantry of a large proportion of colored persons, instead of the colored persons being equally proportioned throughout the three arms? Men of greater intelligence are required for an efficient artillery than for either cavalry or infantry, and it is generally an admitted fact, I believe, that (in the present generation, at least) the intellect of gentlemen of color is a little less brilliant than that of their white brethren, and the latter would answer quite as well as the former for the cavalry, and especially for the infantry.

Our Corps of Engineers and Ordnance Department should, I think, be as large, comparatively, as our artillery, while our infantry ought to be as small as the exigencies of the service will admit of, it taking a much shorter time to make a good infantry soldier than to make a good soldier in any of the other arms of the service. We are so situated as never to be called upon to make use of a large force of cavalry except on the plains, and there we will never meet an enemy in force.

We do not want a permanent general staff, as mentioned in General BRISBIN's bill, because in time of peace they could only be employed upon duties which are quite different from any thing which is required of them in the field; or else nothing whatever would be left for them to do. To remedy this, we could have supernumerary officers of artillery. I say artillery, because it is necessary for an officer to comprehend infantry and cavalry manœuvres in order to become an efficient artillery officer, and the duties of this arm approach nearer than any thing else to the duties of a staff officer.

We require a board of experienced officers, who know how to select from the numerous plans which will probably be placed before Congress what is really good. We should reject many of the principal features of the majority of the European organizations as not adapted to our own peculiar circumstances.

I have only to add, that we are most certainly capable of reorganizing our Army properly, with our four years of dearly-bought experience, and by means of our intelligent officers.

C. I. B.

THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A communication signed "H," on "the Rights and Privileges of Brevet Rank," in your issue of to-day, so accords with my ideas on this subject that I desire to add my indorsement. Like "H," I have received a brevet for "gallant and meritorious services rendered," and my resignation was accepted as my lineal rank denoted, and not the brevet—that remained my personal property; and to this day, I am addressed by the War Department (and they are very particular on this subject) as Brevet —, late —. I argue that brevets are bestowed in the same manner and for the same reason that the Emperor NAPOLEON presents the cross of the Legion of Honor—as marks of honor, testimonials of appreciation, and records of gallantry, to last "not for a day, but for all time." I claim that I am entitled to wear my uniform and sign my rank on such occasions as my judgment suggests and without question as to right. I feel surprised to see that the Seventh regiment, National Guard, of New York, have decided to admit no one in uniform to their reception, unless an invited guest or a member of their corps. I deny the right of the Seventh or any regiment to say to me, "You can't come here in uniform." I have served my country through many battles, four and a-half years, been wounded more than once, and feel it an assumption of authority not warranted by the circumstances to deny me the right that my Government bestows to wear the "old blue" that has seen the smoke and carnage of many a hard fought field. I sincerely hope this matter may be settled, for even this little honor craved hardly compensates for years of hardships and sufferings.

H. R.

New York, January 20, 1866.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The provision in the amended bill to fix the military peace establishment, reported by the Senate Committee, seems wrong in excluding assistant surgeons of the Regular Army from opportunity to compete for the twenty-five original vacancies created in the corps of surgeons. It is wrong in principle, and will be unjust in practical application. There is justice in throwing open the new offices to be created in the Army, to the Volunteers who did so nobly during the war, but it is a very different thing to exclude other officers equally meritorious. Such legislation tends directly to inspire jealousies and conflicts between Regulars and Volunteers, and to make distinctions where none ought to exist. Besides this, the public service needs the best medical officers it can get, no matter from what source taken. If a Volunteer has more learning and army experience than a Regular, then, by all means, appoint him, and vice versa. The true plan is to provide by law for the appointment of a Board to examine all candidates for the new appointments, to permit all medical officers, whether Volunteers or Regulars, who have served two years during the war, to go before it, and then to give commission to the twenty-five who are most deserving. The bill of the Military Committee, as it now stands, pushes aside Regular officers of six years', to make room for Volunteers of two years' service. This should be remedied or the bill ought not to become a law. There ought to be no such offensive discriminations put upon the statute book as this proposed bill contemplates in this relation.

X.

SCHUYLER AND PRACTICAL STRATEGY.*

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the beginning of this war, a great deal of hostile criticism was heaped upon the advocates of practical strategy, which was allowed by them to pass unanswered, on the surety that MONTESQUIEU's adage, that "sooner or later all will be made manifest," would vindicate the soundness of their views. A few days since, reading up BURGOYNE's campaign, whose surrender at Saratoga was the turning point of the Revolution, the influence of both branches, the active and passive, of Practical Strategy, were demonstrated clearly and anew. Some critics seem indirectly to raise GREENE to an equality of military merit with WASHINGTON; this campaign of 1781, perhaps, ranks him even higher, but there are few who do justice to SCHUYLER, a New Yorker, and, emphatically, by descent, a son of the Empire State, to whom the United States owe the defeat of BURGOYNE. By the closest analytical writer on American History, H. B. D., he is considered after WASHINGTON, the first of our Revolutionary chiefs, and, certainly, his practical strategy in the campaign of 1777, on the Mohawk and Upper Hudson to Lake Champlain, gave him strong claims to the honor. BURGOYNE, no mean officer or leader, tacitly admits he was beaten before he left Skeneborough, (now Whitehall) and yet he had encountered scarcely any armed resistance in his direct advance, and had been victorious on his left in the action at Hubbardton, Vermont.

The British plan of campaign—BURGOYNE down the Hudson, CLINTON up the Hudson, and ST. LEGER down the Mohawk, all concentrating on Albany, the key-point, tactical and strategical, was faultless. The personnel and material assigned to the duty was superb. What was there to oppose them? SCHUYLER. The United States have been misled into believing GATES defeated BURGOYNE. GATES was yet on his way to supersede SCHUYLER when SCHUYLER's military provision and provision had whipped BURGOYNE.

Ticonderoga, its vast lines and its garrison, the bridge across Champlain, and covering works, which had cost the Americans ten months to attempt to render impenetrable, the fleet, the military personnel, all these impediments were turned, broken through, swept away in less days than their preparation had cost months. FRANCIS was defeated at Hubbardstown, and the victory was with BURGOYNE, at Whitehall. SCHUYLER was at Fort Edward, endeavoring to collect the Militia and organize an army. Recruits were scarce, but, meanwhile, he had not been idle. His measures were taken with such engineering ability, by felling trees upon trees, crossways and lengthways across the roads, and over Wood Creek, rolling rocks and dropping or falling every other impediment into its channel, that "it cost an active and spirited army, without any enemy in force to impede its progress, not many fewer days than the distance what in England would be considered as a moderate ride of exercise," in a direct line, would have measured miles.

As an excuse for WARREN at Five Forks, remember BREYMAN, with 500 men advancing to reinforce, or rather to save, BAUM, defeated at Bennington, in August, 1777, was thirty-two hours accomplishing twenty-four miles. This disastrous delay was mainly due to continual rain and bad roads.

Having thus, by the exertion of practical good sense, blocked BURGOYNE's game, SCHUYLER started off ARNOLD, second to none as a subordinate executive, to arrest ST. LEGER, who was thundering before Fort Stanwix, wherein GANSEVOORT and WILLET were actively opposing the same indomitable resistance, in arms, to the ravager of the Valley of the Mohawk, which SCHUYLER was offering passively to the invader of the Valley of the Hudson. The peace-party Copperheads, and even some patriots of '76, cried traitor SCHUYLER when he detached ARNOLD to the West, but he worked and prayed and wrought out his plans, and paid attention to none and nothing. Before ARNOLD reached Fort Stanwix, ST. LEGER had retreated. At the time when GATES superseded SCHUYLER, BURGOYNE's hopes of success were already gone. He fought thenceforth to plaster his soldierly honor not to succeed. His own testimony shows the effort was in vain.

ANCHOR.

*The History of the War in America between Great Britain and her Colonies, from its commencement to the end of the year 1775, Dublin 1779—Chapters xiv, xv, pp. 270—315, especially, 281, 281-3, 291, 295-6, 310, etc.

CHARLES SMITH'S American War, very scarce, N. Y., 1797.
BURGOYNE'S State of the Expedition from Canada, 2d Ed., London, 1780, N. Y. Society Library.

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SHALL THE COAST SURVEY AND THE ENGINEER CORPS BE UNITED?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the New York *Herald* of the 30th ult. occurs a statement that “a question of merging the U. S. Coast Survey with the Engineer Corps of the Regular Army is being agitated by officers interested, with a view to economizing expenses.”

We wonder if the *Herald's* correspondent could be induced to mention who these “officers interested” are. The information would be gratefully received in more than one quarter, we are sure, and might prove of considerable service. We pretend to some knowledge of the opinions of Coast Survey officers; and, candidly, if we were asked to name six among those gentlemen who would be desirous of a union with the Engineers, we would be unable to mention more than four. We presume that even “interested officers” will allow that the policy of union has no votaries among the Engineer Corps. Then who are those who thus attempt to force a measure upon two branches of the public service, which is equally distasteful to both?

The fact is, certain of our young gentlemen, enamored of their fair deity, uniform, whose brazen face seems to them, brilliant gold, have long been desirous of some such consummation. Failing to procure “by authority” a uniform for their own corps, they took to wearing that of others, and strutted, like jackdaws, in plumes borrowed from the Army and Navy. To these, the staff rank and uniform granted them by corps and army commanders, during the war, was as food to the starving. Their Jupiter descended upon them in a shower, not of gold, but of brass buttons! But, alas! and well-a-day! The war ceased. Armies were disbanded. Generals returned to their homes and former avocations; and so, alas! did their—shall we say—staves? The word will do as well as “staffs” besides that it is applicable in more senses than one. These poor fledglings, no longer fitted to encounter the rough world without the protection of a uniform, shorn of their brilliant plumage, were left, by the force of circumstances, to encounter its hardships and trials with no other protection than that afforded by a black coat! They were expected, on rejoining the Coast Survey, to ply the transit, the theodolite and the plane-table, in the dress of an ordinary citizen of the Republic! Shall such things be? Genius of haberdashery, forbid it!

And so we hear of a proposition to merge the Coast Survey with the Engineer Corps.

But, without further discussing the characteristics of these “officers interested,” let us examine the grounds upon which they found their project of union.

The principal ground upon which they urge the matter is that of economy in expenses. In other words, they claim that their consolidated Engineer Corps will perform the stupendous work of the survey of the coast of the United States at a less cost to the Government than is incurred under the present system. Let us see how much the Government would save by this economizing scheme.

The Engineer Corps, as an organized department of the Army, has its estimates for yearly expenses, and appropriations therefor. So has the Coast Survey. How much the former may amount to for 1866 we are unable to say. The Coast Survey asks for four hundred and forty thousand dollars. This includes the salaries of officers. To economize expenses, then, the Engineer Corps, as consolidated, must be able to perform all the work of the Coast Survey for a less sum in addition to their regular appropriation than that asked for by the present Superintendent of the Survey. To show the absurdity of such a proposition, let us take the one single item of pay of officers; promising that the absurdity will be found more apparent upon the examination of other parts of the appropriations. Let us suppose the two corps merged into one. The lowest grade in the Engineer Corps is that of “Second Lieutenant.” The lowest grade in the Coast Survey is that of “Aid.” The pay of the former is in the neighborhood of from fourteen hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per annum; that of the latter is from two hundred and forty to four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, and their actual subsistence! Yet many of these aids, while receiving this wretched pittance, have been, as chiefs of parties, disbursing thousands of dollars annually in the prosecution of their surveys; accepting and fulfilling trusts and responsibilities which deserved at least appreciation, and, we hope, received it. We agree with any one of the “officers interested” who may suggest that this is miserably inadequate pay; that the system of emoluments in the Coast Survey is a wretched satire on the word; that it is unworthy of great government like ours to pay responsible officers so meanly; and all the rest of it. That is not the question. If you propose to save money to the United States by the union of the Coast Survey with the Engineers, where will you begin? Surely not in salaries of officers! A sub-assistant of the first class receives pay at the rate of seventeen hundred and thirty dollars per year. Of this, he is liable to lose seven hundred and thirty dollars if not employed in the field in charge of a party during the year. If he were to be transferred to the Engineers he could not be made less than a captain. His long service, if nothing else, would entitle him to that grade. But, a captain of Engineers gets two thousand four hundred dollars (or nearly that) per annum! This would be well for the sub-assistant who serves for seventeen hundred. But how about the economy of the measure? Probably it exists in the belief of its proposers in the truth of the old maxim, “better pay, better work,” but certainly in nothing else.

The fact is, we are a military people. The war has made a military hobby, which some of us are in danger of riding to the destination of equestrian mendicants. Judging from the movement which we have been discussing, one might not reasonably expect to have a proposition made to merge the Nautical Almanac, the National Academy and the Smithsonian Institute, on the grounds of economy in expenses, and similarity of pursuits!

But, we shrewdly suspect that these interested officers spoken of in the *Herald* are young men, and allowance must be made for their little weaknesses. To them, fair science seems doubly a goddess, if clothed in the gorgeous

panoply of warlike Mars; and time and experience alone can strip their ideal of its brilliant armor, and show the repentant worshippers the error of their ways. P. S.

MR. WILSON'S BILL—THE CLAUSE AS TO SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In connection with proposed changes in the Army, the following copy of a letter to a distinguished Member of Congress will be read with interest:

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—May I presume upon our slight acquaintance to call your attention to a paragraph in the bill lately introduced into the Senate, for the reorganization of the Army, which, in common with many of my brother officers, I cannot help conceiving to be unjust. I allude to the provision by which vacancies in the grade of *surgeon* in the medical staff are filled by appointment from the Volunteer service.

It is both desirable and right that the additions to the Regular Army should be made from the able and patriotic Volunteer officers who have formed so large a portion of our recent military force, but, in the particular case alluded to, it is difficult to see why they are to be preferred above those who have served longer, and at least as faithfully. May I ask your consideration of the following facts:

The class of officers to which I belong entered the Army at the breaking out of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, almost before a single Volunteer medical officer was appointed, and certainly before any of those who will assume positions above us under the new law. We were impelled by the same patriotic motives which have since actuated so many others. We have filled the responsible positions of medical directors, medical purveyors, etc., and performed the various duties of commanding officers in our largest general hospitals, involving, in addition to the proper military and medical functions, a great property responsibility. We have all served in the field, and many have been wounded. During this time we have received only the allowances of first lieutenants. By the mere act of resigning we could have obtained positions as surgeons in the Volunteer service, to which we have been repeatedly solicited by Colonels of regiments and others in authority, but leave of absence for the purpose was refused. The examination preliminary to our admission into the Army was an ordeal which secured, confessedly, the highest standard of personal, literary and professional attainment.

Our pay and rank have been so insignificant, in comparison with what we could have obtained in the Volunteers, that we have been kept from resigning only by the confidence we felt that Congress would recognize the zeal with which we have performed our duties, in any promotion which might ensue upon the increase of the Army, after the war.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you on this subject. Your own eminent military services have not left you ignorant of the unwillingness experienced by all good officers to do aught which might appear like dictation to their superiors; and we feel assured that the able Congress now in session will not intentionally do us an injustice. But you are aware how little political influence is possessed by a small body of subalterns, scattered at detached posts from Eastport to Fort Yuma.

I have not alluded to the fact that, by the new bill, the additions to all the other staff corps are to be made at the bottom of the list, because I am aware that the justice of our claims is not affected by such an argument.

THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In view of the practical interest which attaches to this subject, more especially in the Navy, it may not be amiss to offer, for general consideration, a few crude ideas that have suggested themselves, by observation and by a personal experience of three separate and clearly-marked attacks of the disease, during a period of twenty-five years. It should be distinctly borne in mind, however, that these observations are very imperfect in themselves, and have been made by a non-professional person; nor is there any intention of defending them, or maintaining their results, by controversy. The object of this communication is simply to direct the attention of competent persons to the points advanced; in hopes that scientific inquiry may, perhaps, effect some chemical combination of ideas out of an analysis of their crudity, and even precipitate some important fact from the mixture, which may render the prevention or cure of this disease less hopeless than heretofore.

In the first place, then, it seems undeniable that wherever yellow fever exists, whether in an epidemic or sporadic form, the atmosphere will be found to be surcharged with electricity, and any meteorological observations made during its prevalence will record almost constant thunder and lightning. And here it may be well to remark that the direct reverse of this is believed to be the case wherever cholera makes its appearance; that cholera and yellow fever are never found to exist together in the same place, and that persons liable to the one are exempt from the other. The natural inference would be that yellow fever is due to too much electricity in the air, and attacks those who are highly charged with it by nature; whereas cholera is due to too little, and is fatal to those who are constitutionally deficient, while, at the same time, many persons, who are more happily constituted, encounter both with impunity. But it would be absurd to suppose that this question, which has baffled the researches of so many eminently scientific men, could be capable of so simple a solution as this (perhaps fanciful) rule-of-three.

We find, therefore, that even in tropical climates, where the above condition of electricity is fully in operation, there have been repeated instances (which may, indeed, be assumed as the historical rule) of localities that remained, either almost or altogether, free from yellow fever until, by the establishment of lines of English steamers, they became the dépôts for large quantities of soft coal, when they were immediately converted into pest-houses. Port Royal and Kingston, in Jamaica, the islands of St. Thomas and Cuba, and Rio-de-Janeiro, in Brazil, may be cited as

the most eminent illustrations of this assertion; and many more facts could be specifically advanced, as examples of its truth, if the data were at hand. For instance, the United States war-vessels, as a general thing, have always been adapted to the burning of hard coal, and so long as a supply of this could be obtained, they have cruised in those latitudes with comparative safety; but whenever they have been obliged to take on board a supply of soft coal, there has ensued a fearful mortality from yellow fever. Again; two vessels may be found lying in the same port, (as Panama) where the general health is good, the one an English man-of-war with bituminous coal, and the other an American with anthracite; and the crew of the former will be found dropping off with fever, while those of the latter remain healthy. Key West, in 1863, was without any soft coal on the island, and not a solitary case of yellow fever occurred during the entire summer, but in the preceding and following years, with a hundred tons, or more, of it piled up in the middle of the town, the mortality was really frightful. And it is probable enough that the atmospheric conditions at Wilmington, N. C., necessary for the propagation of this disease, were completed by the presence of English, soft-coal consuming, blockade-runners, which also imported the seeds of it from Bermuda and Nassau, where, again, this pest has followed immediately on the introduction of soft coal. And so on, ad infinitum.

But the question here arises, what is the chemical action of electricity and heat upon soft coal? or, rather, upon sulphur, which seems to constitute its chief distinguishing characteristic from hard coal? And it is precisely here that the investigation of this subject must be turned over to the highest order of experimental chemists, who may, or may not, find a clue to their inquiry, in the fact that “every flash of lightning which darts across the sky, and every electric spark, great or small, which in any other form passes through the air, causes a minute proportion of nitrogen and oxygen, along the line of its course, to unite together and produce nitric acid,” the action of which upon man is poisonous, and communicates a yellow color to the flesh it touches.

The immediate practical bearing of this article is to advise getting rid of every pound of bituminous coal the moment yellow fever makes even a threat of appearing; and this should not be done by burning, which only aggravates the evil, but by throwing it overboard, which has been known to free a ship from the disease. If, in addition, it should induce any intelligent inquiry into the causes alleged, it may not be without important results.

PLEUTZ.

THE CAPTURER OF THE BAHAMAS IN 1783.*

ANOTHER EVENTFUL LIFE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—ANDREW DEVEAUX was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, in 1759. His early life is full of remarkable adventures, many of which are of singular interest, if not of instruction. But as our purpose here is not so much to give a complete biography of this remarkable man, as to sketch that portion of his life which is connected with national events, we pass at once from any narrative of his early history to the chief event of his career. Our account commences with 1782, when DEVEAUX had risen to the rank of Provincial Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel in the Loyal Militia, and was twenty-three years of age.

The Colonial Commodore GILLON, who hoisted his broad pennant on the Federal frigate *South Carolina*, with the assistance of a squadron, or, more properly speaking, a flotilla, of five brigs and two schooners, cruisers or privateers, sailing under the authority of the Thirteen Colonies, and of sixty-three Spanish vessels, ships, brigs, polaces, schooners, sloops and smaller craft, fitted out in Havana, had captured the Bahama Islands, in May, 1782. The whole force, American and Spanish, numbered 5,000 men. DEVEAUX, with an enterprise and a conception worthy a higher destiny, projected their reconquest for the British crown. His applications for assistance in this hardy operation were refused by the British Governor of Florida, and he appears to have been left entirely to his own means of carrying out his plans. Those unacquainted with the history of our country may not be aware that Florida was ceded by Spain to Great Britain in 1763, and continued in the possession of that power until 1781, or later.

In April, 1783, the young field officer fitted out six small vessels at his own private expense. These he loaded with provisions and military stores, among the latter, 300 British uniforms. Then he embarked his 65 or 70 (American Remembrancer, 1783) provincial dragoons, and about an equal number of volunteers, who, doubtless, judging from the usual characteristics of American coast population, were as well fitted for serving at sea as on land. To these he added a small contingent of Seminole and Creek Indians, to act as sharpshooters. As the Spaniards had always been looked upon as natural enemies, and legitimate objects of plunder by adventurers of Saxon blood, since the Seven Provinces threw off the Spanish yoke, about two centuries previous, and DRAKE made his piratical circuit of the world, DEVEAUX was justified in looking upon them as lawful prey. In fact, DEVEAUX's adherents were just the class to feel the keenest appetite for such game. His six small craft were convoyed by the *Perseverance*, 26 guns, Captain Dow, and the *Wiley Warrior*, 16 guns, Captain WHEELER.

DEVEAUX sailed first for Harbor Island, or Abaco, in the beginning of April, 1783, where he recruited for four or five days among the fishermen and loyal refugees who had fled thither from the persecutions and uncertain or disturbed life of the Southern Colonies. The expedition then sailed for the principal island of the group, New Providence, whose chief town, Nassau, has enjoyed an enviable notoriety during the past great civil war, through being the headquarters of the blockade-runners that infested

*JOHNSON's *Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution*, chiefly in the South—pages 174 to 180, Ed. 1851, Charleston, S. C.

SARNO's *“Loyalists of the American Revolution,”* Boston, 1864, vol. 1, pp. 377, etc.

American Remembrancer, vol. 10, pp. 143-4.

Royal Gazette, June 14, 1783.

Journal and Patriotic Register, April 26, 1797.

Commercial Advertiser, July 7, 1812.

our coast. Thus, it will be seen, that the Bahamas were always a thorn in our side since the earliest settlement of our country, and, like Great Menan Island, on the coast of Maine, naturally, geographically, and politically, should and must eventually belong to the United States.

The adventurers first landed at Salt Key, a few miles north of the Eastern Battery, which took its name from its position relative to Nassau Fort, the germ of the present town. Among the English inhabitants of Abaco, DE VEAUX recruited about 150 additional men. These he clad in the uniforms he had the forethought to procure in Florida, and, in addition to 150 already so accoutred, he had now 200 to 300 men, who, to all outward appearance, were regular British soldiers. Fifty fishing boats were also collected at Abaco for the purpose of enabling him to extend his line of vessels, and thus, the more easily, deceive the Spanish authorities. With these uniforms and boats he made a great display. Having disembarked, he advanced with his seeming regular soldiers, a few men bearing fascines and ladders in front to conceal the paucity of his numbers, while the Indians, deployed in advance as skirmishers, raised their terrible war-whoop to terrify the Spaniards, who too often had experienced their daring ferocity in Florida not to despise such adversaries. Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel, DE VEAUX's stratagems succeeded. The Spaniards, in Fort Montaigne, spiked their guns, abandoned the work, and retreated on Nassau, having previously arranged a train to fire the magazine about the time the assailants would take possession; they, meanwhile, having attained a safe distance. A prisoner, taken by the Major's advanced posts, revealed this to DE VEAUX, who magnanimously halted his men, and, forcing the captured man to accompany him as a guide, entered the fort alone, and was fortunate enough to be in time to extinguish the match before it reached the powder. Having made this known to his land forces, three rousing cheers announced their commander's gallantry and success to friend and foe. This served as a signal for his flotilla to attack the Spanish sea forces, who yielded after a very slight resistance.

Thus, by about daylight, on the 14th April, 1783, DE VEAUX had carried the principal outwork, and captured three formidable galleys. Two hours after this success he demanded the surrender of the Spanish military and naval forces and their material. Governor CLARACO gave an evasive answer, seeking to gain time to strengthen his works under cover of a suspension of arms, ostensibly for the purpose of treating for a surrender. DE VEAUX saw through his duplicity, and proceeded with his preparations. On the 16th he took possession of two commanding hills, and, on the same day and night of the 17th, landed cannon from the fleet, and established direct and flanking batteries, sunk in the solid but soft rock, on Society Hill, from 30 to 100 yards from the main works of the besieged. Finding that his guns and mortars had no effect on these, the Spanish Governor surrendered his forts, intrenchments, and garrisons of 600 well-equipped regulars, and about 70 pieces of artillery; likewise four large galleys (brigs and scows), which the captors transmuted into cartels and sent, with the prisoners, to Havana. This large and well-supplied Spanish force actually capitulated to a besieging expedition estimated at from 220 to 300 men (DE VEAUX's official report gives the former number), the majority without real discipline, fighting in scattered order, or, as it were, as skirmishers, and, for the most part, destitute of anything like regular shelter. What makes this recapture the more remarkable is the fact that the capture of the Bahamas by the Americo-Spaniards required 5,000 men, the majority regulars.

DE VEAUX then repaired to London with news of his success. There, young, brave, and of fine person, he attracted much attention. His horsemanship in the "Park" rendered him very conspicuous, and he soon became more so when, fully repaid for his expenses and advances by the government, and rewarded with a colonel's commission, he found himself in funds to give full *éclat* to his rank and uniform so deservedly won. Being at the opera in London, one evening, he found himself in a box, the front seat of which was occupied by two ladies. In a short time two English officers were ushered into the adjoining box, and they commenced whispering rather loud, and making ill-natured remarks on the ladies in front. The Colonel thought the ladies must have heard them, and knew that if they did they would feel that the remarks must allude to them. The Colonel felt assured of this, so stepping up to those officers he remarked that their conversation was insulting to the ladies in his box, and requested them to disavow any such intention. They refused; he called them puppies; a scuffle took place; they exchanged cards, and met the next morning, and the Colonel was wounded in the leg. The ladies happened to be rich old maids; they sent their own surgeon to attend him, and, learning that the colonel was again low in funds, offered him their purse, which was accepted. Afterwards, when he was well enough to go out, their carriage was at his disposal. His first visit was to them, thanking them for their kind attention, and telling them that it was his intention to return to America in a few days. They told him, if at any time he should be in want of funds, to draw on them. This he did, and continued to do after he arrived in New York. Finding himself thus doubly provided with means, by the liberality of the government and the grateful ladies, upon his return to New York he astonished its more quiet inhabitants with his ostentatious equipage and extravagant mode of living. An old gentleman, who afterward owned the Colonel's country seat, remembers perfectly his stylish appearance as he drove through Broadway in a curriole, a rare equipage in those days, drawn by a splendid pair of English horses. He also drove his own carriage and splendid four-in-hand, wearing in his hat ostrich feathers arranged like the Prince of Wales's plume. His extravagance and high living would have been noticed even in Europe. It can well be imagined what remarks such personal ostentation and wild equestrian feats excited among the richest and gayest of our city, where such extravagance as yet was not dreamed of.

He married a fine and amiable woman, a lady of New York, whom he sometimes frightened half out of her wits by his tall driving and wild freaks, especially in the neighborhood of his country seat, in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

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THE SEIZURE OF BAGDAD.

MEXICO is once more the centre of military attention for the week. We have a fresh instalment of the entertaining correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Señor ROMERO. Mysterious ante-chamber whispers furtively declare that diplomatic messages of great import were busily weaving their way across the Atlantic during the past month, between the Tuilleries and the White House, and making a pattern which, as it gradually unfolds, appears of changeable hue—now white like the garb of Peace, and anon reflecting the more sombre colors of MONROE and JUAREZ. But, far more startling has been the news that a detachment of soldiers, wearing the United States uniform, have crossed the boundary between our country and Mexico, in violation of the neutrality we have professed, have forcibly driven the imperialists from one of the outposts of Matamoras, and pillaged the place they captured. Whether these soldiers were moved by plunder or patriotism is not known. Possibly these independent advocates of "armed intervention" were dissatisfied with the deliberate steps of state-craft, or suspected that the fabric it is weaving will turn out to be, after all, nothing but a string of red tape, 3,000 miles long. Accordingly these soldiers carried their *baïonnettes raisonnantes* across the Rio Grande, with a coolness entirely American, and proceeded to the practical enforcement of the MONROE Doctrine.

Bagdad, the scene of the belligerent move of Colonel REED, is a very insignificant town, whose intrinsic beauty, size, and importance have never been sufficient, hitherto, to procure it the slightest notoriety, and for any account of which our readers will probably search, alike, in vain, their atlases and their topographical-dictionaries. But it is a little settlement of the "one-horse" kind—and Mexican at that—situated in the northeasterly part of the State of Tamaulipas, which, as everybody knows, runs along the shores of the Gulf, from the Rio Grande downward. Bagdad is below Matamoras, on the Mexican side, at the mouth of the river. It is this latter fact which gives the town its chief significance. It has a goodly sprinkling of "American merchants" therein, or, at any rate, of Yankee sutlers and shopkeepers. When ESCOBEDO, who commands the liberal "Division of the North," including Matamoras, made his very feeble attack on the latter city, Bagdad was honored by being included in hostilities. On the 18th of October last, MEJIA, the imperial commander on the Rio Grande, and a skilful and courageous soldier, as all will admit, declared both Matamoras and Bagdad in a state of siege. But the few troops from Bagdad were immediately marched up to Matamoras, and participated in the repulse of the liberals from that city. Accordingly, nothing hitherto, except the name, recalls that other Bagdad of famous history and fiction—the city of the caliphs, "near to the site of ancient Babylon," according to the poet, and, according to the geographer, on the banks of the Tigris; though, it may be added, if it will afford anybody any gratification, that there is a diminutive *Rio del Tigre* just south of the Mexican Bagdad.

The story of the seizure of the Bagdad reminds one of the legend of the "Forty Thieves." And here there is something more than a name to produce the association of ideas. For, the most favorable account says that "Bagdad was utterly deserted, and plunder and pillage was uninterruptedly kept up by its captors. A large amount of the stolen goods were crossed over the river to Clarksville." It is a matter of sheer impossibility, of course, to give a connected and lucid account of this extraordinary affair on the Rio Grande, because it is, like all other news from the same quarter, perfectly untrustworthy in details. Every species of military news from Mexico, intended to be sent North, seems to have been "canned for transportation," and usually, also, arrives badly

mixed from the voyage. The story from Brownsville, *viz* New Orleans, commences with the customary preface, that "an impartial and correct statement is as follows"—a phrase which in itself arouses suspicion. The account which then succeeds, is, of course, entirely confused.

It should appear that a detachment of 123 soldiers (mostly colored) of Colonel REED's 118th Colored Infantry, crossed the Rio Grande at Clarksville. Whether by any formal orders, or suddenly and impulsively—under whose command, if under anybody's whether in consequence of provocation or not—whether stimulated by the MONROE Doctrine, or by a desire for plunder—none of these rather important points is elucidated by the news. They were divided into three squads; and, before daybreak of the 5th, the first squad entered Bagdad, "which they surprised," capturing, according to the story, four pieces and about 400 men. The second squad marched on the ferry, and had a sharp skirmish with its guard of ten men and an officer. The latter's name and rank are not given, but he seems to have been a courageous fellow, for he "held his post bravely, firing his revolver at the attacking party, whereupon he was shot down," and the guard surrendered, after losing one killed and one wounded. The third squad surrounded the quarters of Colonel RICE, post-commandant at Bagdad, and captured him and the other inmates. These three enterprises being each successful, a squad was detached to take possession of the imperial gunboat *Antonio*, of which we have heard so much in late dispatches from that region. They brought a howitzer to bear on her, and a brisk exchange of shots ensued. Our loss is reported at two killed and one wounded, and that of the *Antonio* at one killed and several wounded, which estimates may or may not be true; and it is small matter. The plundering of Bagdad followed, and took up the rest of that day. Next morning a "French frigate," lying outside the bar, shelled Bagdad, and a howitzer-boat exchanged fire with the "Liberal howitzers" on the beach, without damage to the place, unless the scampering of the shopkeepers of Bagdad across to Clarksville, with such goods as they could carry, can be viewed as a damage to Bagdad.

From this point in the story we find the "Liberal" and "American" forces rather sadly mixed up. For, on the 6th, it is said that a detachment of 200 men from the 118th colored infantry was sent over to Bagdad "to protect the American citizens remaining in the place." This force continued there until the evening of the following day, when a detachment from the Forty-sixth Colored Infantry relieved it, having instructions, it is said, to withdraw in case of an Imperial attack. Meanwhile, a small force of Liberals was engaged in fortifying Bagdad with cotton bales. It will be noticed that the force dispatched from Clarksville to hold Bagdad was detailed from the same regiment which captured the city—a fact rather significant. Of course, all is hurry and anxiety now on either bank of the Rio Grande, and affairs there look sufficiently warlike. WEITZEL and MEJIA are deliberately preparing for attack and defence. MEJIA at once sent to Vera Cruz for reinforcements, and three French transports were at the bar on the 13th. He is a bold and prompt officer, and has already begun throwing up earthworks between Matamoras and the river, and mounting heavy guns which command Brownsville. He is also said to have notified WEITZEL that, if attacked from the American side of the Rio Grande, he will open fire from his new earthworks. General GILES A. SMITH, who, as our readers are aware, went down to the Rio Grande in command of a division of the former Twenty-fifth corps, "was immediately sent over to ascertain what the intentions of General MEJIA were." Meanwhile, General WEITZEL has ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, and is mounting 30 pounder Parrots on it. It is even said that a long pontoon train is rapidly preparing, and the Galveston *Bulletin* of an earlier date says that an engineer and pontoon train were embarking thence for the Rio Grande. Meanwhile—hardly less singular than any part of the extraordinary story—"General" CRAWFORD, "after wrangling for several days with ESCOBEDO" regarding the command of the Liberal forces, has arrived at New Orleans, "seeking reinforcements and supplies." New Orleans is the headquarters of the Military Division of the Gulf.

We fear that it is entirely too charitable to suppose

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that pure love of country or of republicanism has stimulated the belligerent proceedings on the Rio Grande. From certain indications we imagine that the magnificence and the Elysian happiness of Mexican residence, as sung by the Confederate auctioneerbard, M. F. MAURY, do not particularly infect the brains of our colored soldiers on the Rio Grande. We imagine that no violent admiration has been excited in any of our troops for the "greasers." We admit that glory might furnish some stimulant, but an act like the sacking of Bagdad is not commonly to be traced to a love of martial fame in the participants—not that the raiders loved glory and greasers less, but gold and greenbacks more. But, whatever the motive, the whole expedition, of course, is worthy only of the gravest censure, at least if our accounts of its origin and conduct be true. If it was a plundering excursion, a lawless "stealing-scrape," then, of course, it is punishable like similar offences against the rules governing conduct in the field. Sometimes a little "foraging" is justifiable, or, rather, can be frowned down in theory and winked at in practice: as, for example, the foraging which our troops did "on the sly" when they lay near abundant plantations of rich Rebels, with half rations and hard work in the trenches. But this Bagdad affair was of quite another kind. It was no enemy's place that our troops captured, but a place held by a force with which we had officially declared neutrality should be preserved.

If we concede the better motive, a misguided desire to interfere in behalf of JUAREZ, the act is quite as bad. Indeed, it is questionable which motive is the more unsoldierly. The first duty of a soldier is to obey orders; and the orders to preserve neutrality on the Rio Grande were broken by some officer. This officer, doubtless, stands an equally good chance of being broken in turn. The whole thing is so disorderly, so contrary to good discipline, so opposed not only to soldierly conduct, but to the real interests of the country, that, the more we reflect, the more occasion there is for surprise, and the more sure we are that something in the story remains yet to be told, in spite of the "impartial and correct statement" of the Brownsville papers. How our troops came to get into such a condition of feeling on the Rio Grande that this development was one of its ebullitions, is a matter of equal mystery. While the greatest wonder of all is, as ever, the perfect placidity and nonchalance with which news so important is received by the country.

We can appreciate that soldierly bluntness and impatience which, accustomed to quick action, frets at fine-spun diplomatic phrases in an affair apparently sincere and simple. But we do not appreciate very highly the violation of orders. As to this matter of the Mexican question, it is hardly one for our officers or soldiers to undertake to decide. For ourselves, we have no idea—to return to the former simile—that the web which the diplomatists weave, trying as it may be to our patience, is designed to entangle Mexico, hand and foot, and to deliver her over to despoilers. But, even if it were so, it is not for us to strike the shuttle from the loom with a blow of the bayonet.

THE bill now pending in Congress to regulate the fees of claim agents will probably be received with great indignation by those gentry. It proposes to cut down the price of collecting the bounty, back pay, or allowances of any officer or enlisted man to \$10. We say "cut down," because most agents have been in the habit of collecting more exorbitant fees. It seems proper to have some bill of this character passed, and the chief reflection which it suggests is of being very much behind the times. Twenty or thirty months ago, it might have done no little good (at least among the conscientious or the cautious), and might have saved many a huge slice unmercifully scooped out of the soldier's or sailor's hardly-earned wages. There is still another way in which this delay has worked. Not a few of the officers and enlisted men who now have occasion to employ claim agents are already out of the service, consequently, there will be much grumbling against the arbitrary restriction on the wages of a special calling, which this bill proposes.

We are not sure, either, that this bill will remedy the evil at which it is aimed. There has long been on the statute books a fixed fee for the collection of pensions, the exceeding of which was punishable by specified penalties. This regulation, however, never amounted to much. We never heard of any punish-

ments, or any convictions, nor even any trials or any arrests, for the violation of this law: but we have heard of many instances in which the law has been broken. The same result, probably, will follow on the passage of the bill now proposed by Mr. WILSON. The cautious and conscientious, as we have said, will probably respect it. But these are precisely the ones on which it is not designed to operate. Men who have prudence or pride enough not to violate a law of the land can be suffered, ordinarily, to transact business without interference of authorities. The law is most needed in the case of those harpies who have no mercy, no compunction, and whose fitful spark of conscience is regularly governed by the rude fallacy of "it is all mine, for it could not have been got at all without me."

Among the really good effects of the bill, at any rate, will be the investigation now going on before the Senate Military Committee, to prove frauds committed by claim agents. We would rather undertake to perform the twelve labors of HERCULES than to investigate all these claims. But, perhaps, some specimen villanies may be exposed. In no calling is there greater variety of character employed than in this one. The really fair, just, honest, and conscientious, members of it have been of incalculable service to the soldier and sailor, and deserve all honor. But their own reputation is clouded by the legion of rapacious attorneys, who clutch all they can, and hold all they clutch. No men are more honorably or usefully employed than the honest portion of the claim agents; but the dishonest contrast all the more forcibly with the straightforwardness and the generosity of the class who form their clients. The veterans of the Potomac Army never showed more audacity in their assaults than some of the claim agents whose only "charges" have been the rapacious ones they make on the pockets of clients.

DOWN in Mississippi, the people still keep up that habit of "goaking" which seems to have irresistibly seized them since the collapse of the Confederacy. The Grand Jury of Lafayette county have found a "true bill" against A. J. SMITH, U. S. A., for burning the court-house and town of Oxford in the Summer of 1864. Lest any of our readers should picture some professional incendiary stealing secretly on a dark night through the aforesaid town of Oxford, armed with a bag of shavings, a box of lucifers, and a can of kerosene, destined for his nefarious work—we would beg to state that the incendiary SMITH is Major-General A. J. SMITH, the hero of Fort De Russay; the officer who skilfully saved what was saved of the Red River expedition, thereby winning from GRANT the praise of having done "most excellent service;" one of the heroes of HOOD'S defeat of Nashville; the repairer of STURGIS'S disaster in Tennessee as of BANKS'S in Louisiana; the hero of Tupelo, where, according to General GRANT'S official report, he "whipped FORREST badly," having taken the offensive against the latter general with "the promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career." It appears, also, that he is the hero of Oxford, or, at least, that the good people of Lafayette County want to connect their name with his. The General must feel pretty bad about this "true bill." We don't know whether the bill was true, but we're sure the burning was. Now that they have got through their true bill against General A. J. SMITH, perhaps the Grand Jury will be good enough to find an equally true bill against the Sixteenth Army corps. Afterwards, they may profitably proceed to indict the last comet.

However, if that sort of thing amuses the gallant Mississippians, by all means let them keep on. But for the fact that *Vanity Fair* and *Mrs. Grundy* are no more, the Grand Jury might have found profit as well as pleasure. Either of these papers would have paid a very high sum to the Grand Jury for the bill against one A. J. SMITH. But, on account of the demise of the comic papers, we should advise the Grand Jury not to make any more such jokes, as there is no market for them. The people of Lafayette County had better go back again to the "work of reconstruction"—we mean reconstructing that court-house and town of Oxford.

WE call the especial attention of the officers of the Army to the abstract of the Special Orders of the Adjutant-General's office, from January 1st to January 11th, published in our Army Gazette this week.

Is a paragraph copied into our issue of the 13th inst., from a daily newspaper, it was said that there was on deposit in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of "the Naval Hospital Fund for the relief of disabled seamen, nearly \$10,000,000."

There is upward of that amount standing to the credit of the "Naval Pension Fund," instead of the Naval Hospital Fund. Under the prize acts, the net proceeds of all property condemned as prizes, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, is to be decreed to the captors; and when of inferior force, one-half of the net proceeds is decreed to the United States and the other to the captors. The money thus accruing to the United States constitutes a fund for the payment of pensions to the officers, seamen and marines of the Navy entitled to receive them, and is known as the Naval Pension Fund. The Secretary of the Navy is, by law, the trustee of this Fund, and, as such, is required to invest in the registered securities of the United States, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July of each year, so much of such fund as may be then in the Treasury and not required for the payment of pensions for the then current year. The interest upon these securities, payable in coin, when due, is to be paid to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and he is authorized and directed to exchange the amount of said interest, when paid in coin, for so much of the legal currency of the United States as may be obtained therefor at the current rates of premium on gold, and to deposit the said interest, so converted, in the Treasury to the credit of the Naval Pension Fund.

In conformity with these provisions of law, the interest for the last six months on the registered securities to the credit of the Naval Hospital Fund has been paid over to the trustee in coin, which has been converted, by exchange, into legal currency. The amount thus realized and placed to the credit of the Fund was \$373,912 54. On the 3d inst. the trustee of the Fund made a further deposit of \$1,000,000 in the Treasury, to be invested in the registered securities of the United States.

The Naval Hospital Fund is altogether different from the Naval Pension Fund. It is raised and maintained by a monthly deduction of twenty cents from the pay of Navy officers, seamen and marines; by the transfer of pensions of such persons as are allowed to commute their pensions for support in the naval asylum, and by crediting to that Fund the rations, at the cost thereof, of officers and others of the Navy sent to Naval Hospitals on shore. The Secretary of the Navy is likewise the trustee of this Fund.

From the recent annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, it appears that on the 31st of October last the total amount of this Fund, on hand, was \$64,165 92. From the 30th of June, 1864, to October 31st, 1865, \$345,112 61 had been expended.

The inmates of Naval Hospitals are subsisted exclusively from this Fund.

THE United Service National Library Association, of Boston, composed of officers of both branches of the national service, celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Fort Fisher (Jan. 15) by inaugurating their library and reading room, at No. 49 Washington street, in that city. The front and interior of the building were elegantly decorated with appropriate designs, prepared by Colonel WM. BEALS. Major S. H. LANCEY announced Major-General BENHAM, one of the resident vice-presidents, as presiding officer, after which General BENHAM and Major LANCEY made statements of the objects of the association, which are, in brief, as follows: 1. To make and preserve in a permanent form a collection of one copy of every book, official report, pamphlet, map, chart, engraving, or portrait, which in any manner has a bearing on the history of the late rebellion; 2. To prepare an alphabetical index of the contents of all such books, pamphlets and reports; 3. To make a collection of such publications as treat of the art of war, either in its theory or practice, and biographies of the world's heroes on land and sea; 4. To establish a permanent headquarters, where all past and present officers of the army and navy, Regulars and Volunteers, who may reside or be located in this vicinity, or temporarily remain in the city, can have free access to all the latest military publications; 5. To furnish suitable rooms for social or business meetings of past or present military and naval officers. Remarks were subsequently made by Colonel DANIELS, Major General GEORGE H. GORDON and others; and Mr. EDWARD P. NOWELL read a fine poem on the capture of Fort Fisher. Letters were also read from Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT, Vice-Admiral FARRAGUT, Rear-Admirals STRINGHAM, DAVIS, DAHLGREN and PORTER, Major-Generals SHERMAN and THOMAS, and many other distinguished officers. General SCOTT wrote, accepting the office of President of the Association.

THE recent order abolishing the pay department at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been annulled, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Russel Ewet will remain there for the purpose of paying officers and soldiers in that neighborhood.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

In compliance with the Senate's resolution of the 19th of December, 1865, directing the Secretary of War "to report what number of men are now in service in the Regular Army, what number of officers are holding commissions, where said officers are stationed, and what duty they are performing," etc., Mr. Stanton has sent the Adjutant-General's Report on the subject, containing the information desired. From this report we compile the following list of general officers now remaining in the service:

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C., commanding Army United States.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Henry W. Halleck, San Francisco, Cal., commanding Military Division Pacific.
William T. Sherman, St. Louis, Mo., commanding Military Division Mississippi.
George G. Meade, Philadelphia, Pa., commanding Military Division Atlantic.
Philip H. Sheridan, New Orleans, La., commanding Military Division of the Gulf.
George H. Thomas, Nashville, Tenn., commanding Military Division of Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Irvin McDowell, San Francisco, Cal., commanding Department of California.
W. S. Rosecrans, on leave of absence until July 1, 1866.
Philip St. George Cooke, New York, General Recruiting Service.
John Pope, St. Louis, Mo., commanding Department of Missouri.
Joseph Hooker, New York, commanding Department of the East.
W. S. Hancock, Baltimore, Md., commanding Middle Department.
J. M. Schofield, on leave of absence.
O. O. Howard, Washington, D. C., Bureau of Freedmen.
Alfred H. Terry, Richmond, Va., commanding Department of Virginia.
John A. Rawlins, Washington, D. C., Chief of Staff.
Lorenzo Thomas, on inspection duty, special instructions.
Joseph Holt, Washington, Judge-Advocate-General.
James B. Fry, Washington, Provost-Marshal-General.
M. C. Meigs, Washington, Quartermaster-General.
Amos B. Eaton, Washington, Commissary-General.
Joseph K. Barnes, Washington, Surgeon-General.
Richard Delafield, Washington, Chief Engineer.
A. B. Dyer, Washington, Chief of Ordnance.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieutenant-General W. Scott, Key West, Fla., on no duty.
Major-General J. E. Wool, Troy, N. Y., on no duty.
Brigadier-General W. S. Harney, St. Louis, Mo., Commissioner Indian Affairs.
Brigadier-General J. W. Ripley, Hartford, Conn., Inspector Armaments.
Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, New York, headquarters Department of the East.
Brigadier-General G. D. Ramsey, Washington, inspection duty.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER-GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

List of Major and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers, showing where and how said General Officers are employed:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, Washington, D. C., under special orders of the Secretary of War, in charge of Office of the Commissary-General of Prisoners.
Irvin McDowell, San Francisco, Cal., commanding Department of California.
John Pope, St. Louis, Mo., commanding Department of the Missouri.
Samuel R. Curtis, Commissioner to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.
Edward O. C. Ord, Detroit, Mich., commanding Department of the Ohio.
Joseph Hooker, New York City, commanding Department of the East.
John G. Foster, Tallahassee, Fla., commanding Department of Florida.
Christopher C. Augur, Washington, D. C., commanding Department of Washington.
George Stoneman, Memphis, Tenn., commanding Department of Tennessee.
Oliver O. Howard, Washington, D. C., Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
Daniel E. Sickles, Charleston, S. C., commanding Department of South Carolina. (Lost a leg in battle.)
Winfield S. Hancock, Baltimore, Md., commanding Middle Department.
John M. Palmer, Louisville, Ky., commanding Department of Kentucky.
Frederick Steele, Fort Vancouver, W. T., commanding Department of the Columbia.
Joseph J. Reynolds, Little Rock, Ark., commanding Department of Arkansas.
John M. Schofield, on leave of absence.
Andrew A. Humphreys, in charge of work on levees on the Mississippi River.
James B. Steedman, Augusta, Ga., commanding Department of Georgia.
Edward R. S. Canby, New Orleans, La., commanding Department of Louisiana.
Horatio G. Wright, Galveston, Texas, commanding Department of Texas.
Alfred H. Terry, Richmond, Va., commanding Department of Virginia.

THOMAS J. WOOD, Vicksburg, Miss., commanding Department of Mississippi.

Graham Mott, Washington, D. C., under orders of War Department, member of special commission.
Nelson A. Miles, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding District of Fort Monroe.
Alvan C. Gillem, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding District of East Tennessee.
Francis Fessenden, Washington, D. C., under orders of Major-General Augur. (Lost a leg in battle.)

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Thomas W. Sherman, New Orleans, La., commanding Eastern District of Louisiana. (Lost a leg in battle.)
James B. Ricketts, Annapolis, Md., President of a General Court-martial.
Seth Williams, Washington, D. C., Acting Inspector-General Armies of the United States, member of a special commission.
John M. Brannan, Savannah, Ga., commanding District of Savannah.
George W. Cullum, West Point, N. Y., Superintendent of the Military Academy.
Jefferson C. Davis, Louisville, Ky., commanding First Division Department of Kentucky.
William S. Ketchum, Washington, D. C., on special duty in the War Department.
James H. Carleton, Santa Fé, New Mexico, commanding District of New Mexico.
Absalom Baird, New Orleans, La., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Louisiana.
John C. Robinson, Albany, N. Y., commanding District of Northern and Western New York. (Lost a leg in battle.)
Henry Prince, Alexandria, Va., member of a General Court-Martial.
George S. Greene, Alexandria, Va., President of a General Court-Martial.
Henry J. Hunt, Fort Smith, Ark., commanding Frontier District, Department of Arkansas.
George W. Getty, Baltimore, Md., commanding District of Baltimore, Middle Department.
Alfred Sully, Clinton, Iowa, commanding District of Upper Missouri.
Clinton B. Fisk, Nashville, Tenn., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
Thomas G. Pitcher, Indianapolis, Ind., commanding District of Indiana, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, etc., for the State of Indiana.

Frank Wheaton, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, commanding District of Nebraska.

John S. Mason, Prescott, Arizona Territory, commanding District of Arizona.
Romney B. Ayres, Winchester, Va., commanding District of the Shenandoah.

John E. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., commanding District of West Tennessee.
Thomas H. Ruger, Raleigh, N. C., commanding Department of North Carolina.

Davis Tilson, Augusta, Ga., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia.

George J. Stannard, St. Albans, Vt., severely wounded in battle.
Patrick E. Connor, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, commanding District of Utah, Department of the Missouri.

Gabriel R. Paul, Harrodsburg, Ky., in charge of Soldier's Home. (Severely wounded in battle.)

Adelbert Ames, Columbia, S. C., commanding District of Western South Carolina.

Daniel H. Rucker, Washington, D. C., Chief Depot Quartermaster.
Robert Allen, Louisville, Ky., Chief Quartermaster Valley of the Mississippi.

Rufus Ingalls, Washington, D. C., on duty at headquarters Armies of the United States.

Charles R. Woods, Mobile, Ala., commanding Department of Alabama.

Walter Q. Gresham, New, Ind., on leave of absence.

John M. Corse, St. Paul, Minn., commanding District of Minnesota.

John W. Turner, Richmond, Va., commanding District of Henrico.

John R. Brooke, Annapolis, Md., member of a General Court-Martial.

Emory Upton, Denver City, Colorado Territory, commanding District of Colorado.

Soldier Connor, Kendall's Mills, Maine, severely wounded, on leave of absence for 90 days; ordered to be mustered out at its expiration.

William F. Bartlett, on leave of absence on account of wounds.

John B. McIntosh, Annapolis, Md., member of a General Court-Martial. (Lost a leg in battle.)

George H. Chapman, Department of Missouri, under orders of Major-General Pope.

Joseph A. Haskin, Washington, D. C., commanding defences around Washington. Member of a general court-martial.

John W. Sprague, St. Louis, Mo., Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

Robert K. Scott, Napoleon, Ohio, assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Galusha Pennypacker, Westchester, Pa., on leave of absence. (Severely wounded in battle.)

Wager Swayne, Montgomery, Ala., assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia.

Stewart Van Vliet, New York City, chief depot quartermaster in New York.

Thomas M. Harris, under orders to report in person to the Secretary of War.

Frederick T. Dent, Washington, D. C., commanding garrison.

Lewis B. Parsons ; supervising the disposition of Government boats and barges on the Western rivers.

Louis D. Watkins, Louisville, Ky., commanding post.

RECAPITULATION.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Commanding departments.....	17
Commanding districts.....	3
On special duty.....	5
On leave.....	1
Total.....	26

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Commanding departments and districts.....	23
On general courts-martial.....	6
Assistant Commissioners in Freedmen's Bureau.....	6
On other special duty.....	10
On leave, on account of wounds, &c.....	4
Total.....	49

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1866.

We have published the General Orders of the Adjutant-General's Office so far as issued this year. Since the Special Orders are too voluminous to be published entire, we give the following abstract of those issued from the 1st to the 11th of January.]

JANUARY 2.—Major C. B. Penrose, granted leave of absence until January 2d.

The resignations of Major-Generals Henry E. Davies and Major-General Judson Kilpatrick accepted, to take effect January 1, 1866.

Companies C and D, Fifteenth U. S. infantry (First battalion) ordered to join the regiment in the Department of Alabama.

First Lieutenant John McGilvray and Second Lieutenant Franklin M. Ring, Second U. S. artillery, detailed on regimental recruiting service at Sacramento City and San Francisco City, Cal.

Two hundred and fifty-two recruits of the mounted service ordered to Companies A, G, H and I, Fifth U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Colonel John M. Cuylar, Surgeon U. S. Army, assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Holden, U. S. Army, relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board convened by Special Order No. 394, and ordered to Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, as Post Surgeon.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Baily, Surgeon U. S. Army, assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Warren, Mass.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Smith, Corps of Engineers, granted leave of absence for six weeks.

JANUARY 3.—Brigadier-General T. M. Harris granted leave of absence for twenty days.

Colonel Lewis Merrill, Second Mississippi Volunteers (cavalry), mustered out December 14, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McIlhenny, Third U. S. infantry, relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and ordered to join his company in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

The Board of Officers convened by Special Orders No. 551, for examination of persons for appointment in the First corps and colored troops, dissolved.

JANUARY 4.—Brigadier-General Harris authorized to draw communication of fuel, etc., while awaiting orders from the War Department.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, Third U. S. infantry, relieved from mustering duty in Rhode Island, and ordered to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Captain Eugene Wells, Twelfth U. S. infantry, relieved from mustering duty in the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania, and ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Virginia.

Brigadier-General Joseph R. West, mustered out of the U. S. service.

Brevet Major Edmund L. Smith and Brevet Major Wm. J. Lyster, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, relieved from duty in the Military Division of Tennessee, and ordered to Newport to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Delancy Floyd-Jones, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, for regimental recruiting service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Merrill, Second U. S. cavalry ordered to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, granted permission to visit Washington.

A Board of Engineers for promotion of candidates of the Corps of Engineers: Colonel Henry Brewerton ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Barnard, Brevet Major-General of Volunteers ; Major Jas. C. Duane, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, Fourth U. S. artillery, will remain temporarily at Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of supervising the official papers of his father. Having concluded, he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Brevet Colonel W. T. Carlin, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Tennessee.

Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, Brevet Brigadier-General, mustered out December 14, 1865.

JANUARY 5.—Leave of absence granted the following officers:

Brevet Major-General B. S. Roberts, for twenty days.

Surgeon John M. Cuylar, U. S. Army, for thirty days.

Brevet Major C. S. Bowman, Fourth U. S. cavalry, for two months.

Captain Wm. A. Winder, Third U. S. artillery, for six months.

First Lieutenant James P. Brown, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, re-

lieved from regimental recruiting service, and ordered to report to headquarters Fifteenth U. S. infantry for duty with his company.

Major W. J. Newton, U. S. Army, relieved from duty at Trenton, N. J.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Carey, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, relieved from mustering duty in Missouri, and ordered to join his regiment in that Department.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Tillson, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, relieved from regimental recruiting service, and ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Floyd Jones, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, for duty with his company.

The resignation of Brigadier-General Wm. Grose is hereby amended as to read "To take effect December 31, 1865."

Captain D. C. Irish, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, is detailed for duty on regimental recruiting service, and ordered to report to Colonel George L. Andrews, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Miss., for instruction.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brigadier-General Seldon Connor is hereby further extended ninety days.

JANUARY 6.—Captain Joseph Bush, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, relieved from regimental recruiting service, and ordered to join his company in the Department of Mississippi.

Brevet Colonel Charles Ewing, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, relieved from general recruiting service, and ordered to join his company in the Department of Mississippi.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. W. Breckinridge, Commissary of Subsistence, extended thirty days.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army (Surgeon), assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, with permission to reside at Newport, R. I.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. E. Mulford ordered to turn over to General Hitchcock all funds, etc., belonging to the United States and Rebel prisoners-of-war, and repair to his home and await further orders, reporting his address to this officer.

Brevet Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, leave of absence extended sixty days.

JANUARY 8.—Major-General James H. Wilson, mustered out the service of the U. S.

Brevet Colonel Enos, U. S. Army, relieved from assignment as Chief Quartermaster's Department of New Mexico.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major-General D. S. Stanley is further extended sixty days with permission to visit Washington.

Special Order No. 133, 1865, headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Carey, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, from mustering duty in the Department of Mississippi, and ordering him to join his regiment, is suspended until further orders.

Brevet Brigadier-General Abner Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. infantry, ordered to join his regiment in the Department of the East.

Brevet Colonel H. M. Enos, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, assigned to duty as Chief and Disbursing Quartermaster of New Mexico.

Permission to delay reporting for duty at Nashville for 20 days, granted Brevet Colonel M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army.

JANUARY 9.—Leave of absence granted the following officers:

Brevet Colonel Fred Townsend, Ninth U. S. infantry, for 6 months. Brevet Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, for 10 days, and permission to visit Washington.

Brevet Captain J. P. Sanger, First U. S. artillery, for 20 days.

Brevet Captain C. B. Phillips, Engineer Corps, will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Captain Henry M. Laselle, Eighth U. S. infantry, in the duties of Recruiting Officer for the Engineer Corps, New York City.

The resignation of Brigadier-General George H. Chapman, Brevet Major-General, is accepted, to take effect January 7, 1866.

The resignation of Captain Sidney Banks, Third U. S. cavalry, is accepted, to take effect January 7, 1866.

The leave of absence granted Captain John McClintock, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, extended 30 days.

Brevet Colonel Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, is assigned to general inspecting duty under the Bureau

satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States:

Captain Edwin C. Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Geo. W. Harrison, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain S. P. Suydam, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Orson O. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Wm. M. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Royal L. Westbrook, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Jesse E. Willis, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain Chandler B. Beach, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
Captain J. C. Kitchen, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. V.
S. O. No. 24, A. G. O., January 18, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Myers, to Washington, D. C.—Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Myers, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, will repair to this city to assist in the adjustment of his accounts. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station. S. O. No. 26, A. G. O., January 20, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. R. Ramsey, to draw commutation.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. R. Ramsey, U. S. A., is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while employed under paragraph 2, S. O. No. 115, of November 30, 1865, from headquarters, Middle Military Department, Baltimore, Md., provided it has not been furnished in kind. S. O. No. 26, A. G. O., January 20, 1866.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Surgeon J. H. Bayne, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Foote, Maryland. Should there be a medical officer now on duty at Fort Foote, Maryland, he will take post at Fort Washington, Maryland.

Hospital Steward H. J. Goddard, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia, and ordered to report in person to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C., for duty.

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

Surgeons M. Goldsmith, Lewis W. Read and R. D. Lynde, U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Derby, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeons Andrew E. Carothers, D. C. Day, W. G. Elliott, George E. Stubb, James H. Armsby and C. A. Lear, U. S. Volunteers.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards James Blakey, Allen Keefer and Burk Sherwood, U. S. Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeons and Brevet Majors E. J. Marsh, Thomas C. Brainard and Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, have been ordered to report to Brevet Colonel C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. Army, President of the Army Medical Examination Board, at New York city, for their examination.

The order mustering out of the service of the United States Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Captain Benjamin Tappan, U. S. Volunteers, dated October 9th, 1865, is hereby revoked.

The order directing Assistant Surgeon E. S. Dunster, U. S. Army, to proceed to Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and he is ordered to report to the Surgeon-General by letter for orders.

NAVY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

JANUARY 22, 1866.

Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Surgeon P. J. Horwitz, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

John A. Bolles, of Massachusetts, Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General.

Commander James H. Strong to be a captain in the Navy, August 5, 1865, vice Drayton, deceased.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel F. Carter to be a commander in the Navy, June 25, 1865, vice Perry, placed on retired list.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas S. Phelps to be a commander in the Navy, August 5, 1865, vice Stroff, promoted.

Stephen D. Kennedy, of Maryland, restored to the Navy as surgeon, to date from 5th of January, 1866.

Lieutenant John Madigan to be a commander in the Navy, September 22, 1865, vice Downs, deceased.

Lieutenant Henry M. Blue to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, March 24, 1865, vice J. D. Daniels, deceased.

Lieutenant Albert Kautz to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, May 31, 1865, vice De Haven, resigned.

Lieutenant Alfred F. Mahan to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, June 7, 1865, vice Bacon, resigned.

Lieutenant Alexander S. Mackenzie to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, July 29, 1865, vice Watmough, resigned.

Lieutenant Norman H. Farquhar to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, August 5, 1865, vice Phelps, promoted.

Lieutenant Samuel D. Greene to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, August 11, 1865, vice Merchant, resigned.

Lieutenant Theodore E. Kane to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, September 22, 1865, vice Madigan, promoted.

Acting Ensign James D. Graham to be a lieutenant in the Navy, August 1, 1865.

Ensigns Henry Glass, E. J. Deckman, William W. MacLay, P. H. Cooper, Henry C. Taylor, A. D. Brown, Marston Niles, G. H. Wadleigh, J. D. Clark, A. G. Kellogg and J. B. Koghan, to be masters in the Navy, November 10, 1865.

Lieutenant J. H. Grimes to be captain in Marine Corps, August 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Church to be first lieutenant in Marine Corps, August 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane to be first lieutenant in Marine Corps, August 20, 1865.

TO BE SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Archibald C. Rhoades, March 19, 1865.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Michael Bradley, June 12, 1865.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Adrian Hudson, August 17, 1865.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Newton L. Bates, September 16, 1865.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Tinkham, December 16, 1865.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN CICERO PRICE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 18, 1866.

General Orders No. 72.

At a Naval General Court-Martial, assembled at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Captain Cicero Price, of the United States Navy, was recently tried on the following charge and specifications, viz:

Charge—“Neglect of duty.”

Specification—“In this, that the said Captain Cicero Price, of the United States Navy, having taken command of the United States steamer *Jamestown*, on the twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said vessel being then in commission, and lying off the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, fitting out for a foreign cruise, and on the completion of said fitting out, said Captain Cicero Price, of the United States Navy, having sailed, on the twenty-fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, with the said vessel under his command from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, under orders from the Navy Department to proceed to the East Indies and the coast of China, did fail, before sailing on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy complete lists or muster-rolls of the officers and rated men under his command on board said vessel, and that, during the cruise of said vessel, while under his command, from the twenty-fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to the time he was detached from said vessel, the seventeenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, he was habitually negligent of his duty in transmitting to the Department the muster-rolls of the said vessel as is required of each commanding officer, and which it was his duty to have done.”

Of this charge the accused was found guilty, and sentenced as follows:

“To be suspended from rank and command for the period of two (2) years, and to forfeit one-half of his leave-of-absence or waiting-orders pay for the period of his suspension.”

If the Department had any hesitation in approving this sentence, it would not be caused by the severity of the punishment awarded. Neglect to comply with the regulations respecting muster-rolls and other returns has become so common as not only to embarrass the Department, but cause serious injury and losses to the men. An instance occurred in this war, where a naval vessel went to sea and was lost, with all her papers, and no muster-roll having been forwarded to the Department, great delay and suffering has ensued among the heirs of those on board.

The Department regrets the necessity of bringing to trial and punishment an officer of the age and experience of Captain Price, but commanding officers must understand that the laws and regulations for the protection of enlisted persons cannot be evaded.

Captain Cicero Price will be considered as suspended, in conformity with his sentence, from this date.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

WAGES IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 16, 1866.

In view of representations made from the different ports, the Department, after due consideration of the subject, has concluded to establish the following as the rates of wages for the petty officers and others employed on board the revenue cutters, the same to take effect from the 1st inst., viz:

Boatswain, gunner, and carpenter, per month.....	\$45
Quartermaster, masters-at-arms, coxwains, captains of tops and forecastle, per month.....	35
Sailors, per month.....	30
Ordinary seamen.....	20
Boys, first-class.....	15
Boys, second-class.....	12
Firemen, first-class.....	10
Firemen, second-class.....	8
Coal-passers.....	30
Cabin steward.....	40
Wardroom steward.....	35
Cooks.....	35

I am, very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 15.—Third Assistant Engineer Frederick Schober, to the *Rhode Island*.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel R. Franklin, to command the *Saginaw*, in the Pacific Squadron.

JANUARY 16.—Gunner Edwin A. McDonald, to the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to the *Mackinaw*.

Commander George M. Ramsom, to the *Algonquin*.

Lieutenant-Commander John J. Cornwell, to the *Algonquin*.

Sailmaker Wm. Rogers, to the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 17.—Commander Egbert Thompson, to command the *Dacotah*.

Gunner George W. Omnesetter, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 18.—Second Assistants Engineer Edward Gay and W. W. Heaton, to temporary duty on the *May Flower*.

JANUARY 19.—Carpenter George E. Anderson, to the *Scammon*, in the Atlantic Squadron.

JANUARY 20.—Midshipman E. S. Houston, to the *Sabine*.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 15.—Third Assistant Engineer G. A. Pfeltz, from the *Rhode Island*, and granted sick leave.

Carpenter George Wisner, from the Navy Yard, New York, and granted sick leave.

JANUARY 16.—Gunner Thomas Robinson, from duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, and ordered home.

Second Assistant Engineer Edward A. Mager, from temporary duty at Washington, and ordered to special duty connected with the fitting out of the *Madawaska*.

JANUARY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, from the command of the *Algonquin*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward Kershner, from the Naval Reservoirs, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Tacoma*.

Commander John Guest, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and waiting orders.

JANUARY 18.—Lieutenant-Commander P. O. Johnson, from the Naval Academy at the close of the present half academic term.

First Assistant Engineer G. M. L. McCarty, from special duty at New York, and ordered to special duty in connection with the *Saco*, at Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 19.—Boatswain John A. Selmer, from special duty at New York, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boatswain Zachariah Whitmarsh, from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

PROMOTED.

JANUARY 20.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. G. West, to First Assistant Engineer, from January 1, 1865.

Second Assistant Engineer George W. Magee, to First Assistant Engineer, from December 1, 1864.

Second Assistant Engineer G. L. M. McCarty, to First Assistant Engineer, from January 30, 1865.

Second Assistant Engineer James L. Vanclain, to First Assistant Engineer, from July 20, 1864.

Third Assistant Engineer Frederick L. Miller, to Second Assistant Engineer, from August 25, 1865.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 15.—First Assistant Engineer J. Cox Hull.

JANUARY 17.—Passed Assistant Surgeon George D. Slocum.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JANUARY 12.—Third Assistant Engineer A. J. Bonsall.

ORDERS REVOKED.

JANUARY 16.—Assistant Paymaster S. F. Browne, to the *Mackinaw*, and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

JANUARY 16.—Assistant Engineer R. B. Plotts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A board of naval officers, to consist of Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, Rear-Admirals Charles A. David, John A. Dahlgren and David D. Porter, has been ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., on the 24th inst., under the act of January 24, 1865, in relation to the advancement of officers of the Navy and Marine corps for distinguished merit.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 15.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Maies, Acting Ensigns L. G. Sampson, D. B. Hubbard, P. C. Asserin, Acting Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, Acting First Assistant Engineer William McLean, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. C. Collins, L. H. Moore and Shubael Geer, from the *Florida*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Cotter, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the *Nashua*.

Acting Master James Van Buskirk, from the *Florida*, and ordered to the *Vermont*.

JANUARY 17.—Acting Master Charles H. Brantingham, from the *Winnebago*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

JANUARY 18.—Acting Master William A. Mills, from duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and a leave of absence granted him.

Acting Ensign Richmond Daggett, from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Acting Master John Rudrow, from the *South Carolina*, and granted leave.

JANUARY 19.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Alexander C. Stuart, from the *Faso*, and granted leave.

JANUARY 20.—Acting Master John V. Cook, Mates John F. Peterson and George W. Post, Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Howe, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John T. Greenwood,

Charles M. Adams and Charles Dudley, from the *Laburnum*, and granted leave.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JANUARY 15.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Samuel W. Dalton, of the *Winnebago*.

Mate R. M. Cornell, of New Bedford, Mass.

JANUARY 16.—Mate Robert W. Robins, of the *Winooski*.

JANUARY 18.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer T. W. King, of the *South Carolina*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel B. Huey, of Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 18.—Acting Ensign William G. Campbell, of the *Hetsel*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY 16.—The leave of absence and honorable discharge of Acting Ensign John P. Cole is hereby revoked.

Ambrose Felix, Dec. 21,
C. W. Johnson, Dec. 8,
Frank G. Johnson, Dec. 2,
Joseph W. Miford, Dec. 6,
H. G. Bunker, Nov. 25,
Joseph D. Buckley, Nov. 25,
Charles A. Blanchard, Dec. 4,
Samuel Atwood, Dec. 3,
L. M. Hastings, Dec. 1,
Henry Weston, Dec. 3,
O. C. Snow, Dec. 10,
R. T. Lamport, Dec. 10,
A. H. Harlow, Dec. 10,
B. Magill, Dec. 3,
Cornelius Washburne, Dec. 16,
Peter Lake, Nov. 26,
C. Smith, Jr., Dec. 5,
E. D. Springer, Dec. 11,
George H. Fletcher, Dec. 6,
C. H. Reed, Dec. 5,
R. O. Lanfear, Dec. 12,
Henry Booby, Nov. 24,
R. W. Parker, Dec. 11,
Edgar H. Fribbie, Dec. 13,
Joseph A. Scarlett, Dec. 13,
P. C. Wright, Nov. 27,
W. H. Howard, Dec. 11,
John Gregg, Dec. 12,
J. J. Irwin, Dec. 13,
Charles Case, Dec. 12,
Charles Moore, Dec. 9,
John W. Adams, Dec. 12,
W. W. Tillson, Dec. 10,

ACTING ENSIGNS AND PILOTS.

W. F. Gragg, Dec. 8,
A. Bellandi, Feb. 19.

Alexander Proctor, Dec. 1,
N. W. Tracy, Oct. 5,
Walter Lawrence, July 5,
G. H. Grosvenor, Dec. 24,
Alexander Estreming, Oct. 1,
W. D. Burgess, Aug. 9,
R. D. Rogers, Dec. 15,
Frank McCord, Dec. 16,
William M. Barrett, Dec. 20,
W. G. Tompkins, Dec. 14,
A. S. Eldridge, Dec. 22,
John P. Porter, Dec. 21,
O. C. Currier, Dec. 19,
W. Atkins, Dec. 21,
W. G. Smith, Dec. 21,
J. G. Abbott, Dec. 7,
R. J. Sperry, Dec. 27,
G. R. Hall, Aug. 6,
E. B. Rich, Nov. 16,
Charles Murray, Dec. 12,
G. W. Briggs, Jan. 27.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

J. H. Darling, Dec. 12,
John Gordon, Dec. 16,
William Nick Pindell, Dec. 16,
G. D. Buckner, Dec. 20,
W. H. Holmes, Dec. 18,
N. Brewster, Dec. 19,
George J. Sweet, Dec. 14,
E. C. Neal, Dec. 25,
H. W. Mitchell, Jan. 26.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

T. A. Fravel, Sept. 20.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEERS.

William J. Buffington, Dec. 4,
William Rogers, Dec. 20,
J. W. Hartupe, Dec. 15,
Rodney Smith, Jan. 8,
C. H. Christopher, Nov. 16.

ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Edward C. Peck, Dec. 4,
William Doyle, Dec. 5,
James W. Haidman, Dec. 7,
Konscilear Cutler, Nov. 18,
William Paul, Jr., Sept. 20,
Robert L. McLean, Oct. 14,
George W. Burrows, Nov. 3,
William McLean, Dec. 5,
E. F. Reynolds, Oct. 19,
Charles Dougherty, Dec. 30.

ACTING SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

William J. Milligan, Dec. 4,
G. W. Shallenberger, Nov. 27,
George M. Baker, Nov. 30,
James Mitchell, Dec. 16,
J. A. McCormick, Sept. 3,
Philip Sheridan, Nov. 13,
James J. Ashmead, July 3,
W. M. Stewart, Dec. 4,
F. S. Wyman, Dec. 11,
L. C. Thatcher, Dec. 9,
Joseph Anderson, Dec. 4,
T. Guernsey, Dec. 15,
John M. Miller, Sept. 24,
Timothy McCarty, Dec. 13,
N. F. Johnson, Dec. 3,
Julian Elter, Dec. 5,
W. M. Fletcher, Dec. 25.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Charles O. Putnam, Nov. 28,
James Ward, Dec. 8,
Alfred Wilkinson, Dec. 9,
Charles F. Stroud, Dec. 8,
J. W. Ferrell, Nov. 20,
Joseph Werner, Oct. 1,
John Webster, Dec. 24,
A. H. Goff, Nov. 25,
James R. Byland, Nov. 30,
John T. English, Nov. 26,
John Francis Withers, Dec. 4,
George L. Shoemaker, Nov. 9,
George Harris, Dec. 5,
Joseph Stringer, Oct. 1,
James T. Slack, Nov. 8,
George R. Bell, Nov. 30,
D. A. Bandell, Dec. 11,
H. M. Whyte, Dec. 4,
W. H. Dunning, Dec. 1,
Edward Ewell, Dec. 6,
M. J. Loden, Dec. 1,
Henry Moxley, Dec. 9,
John B. Baldwin, Nov. 16,
John Ashworth, Dec. 20,
Andrew Boland, Dec. 20,
Jacob Whal, Nov. 20,
William Finnegan, Dec. 15,
William C. Noland, Dec. 4,
John W. Lyon, Dec. 11,
Richard Law, Dec. 6,
John W. Edmondson, July 9,
Jackson Andrew, Aug. 12,
B. H. Collier, Nov. 28,
Henry A. Guild, Dec. 18,
Robert Henry, Dec. 29,
William C. Bond, Dec. 26,
Albion Donnelly, Jan. 2,
Thomas K. Hill, Aug. 21,
W. A. Fuller, Dec. 18,
Josiah A. Chandler, July 27,
Edward Barrowclough, Dec. 26,
William A. Bianchi, Dec. 30,
John H. Ward, Oct. 21,
Samuel E. Guild, Jan. 3.

ACTING GUNNERS.

A. C. Holmes, Dec. 20,
Louis Frederick, Dec. 12.

M. Wagg, Jan. 6,
Oliver Donaldson, Jan. 1,
Thomas W. Bell, Sept. 24,
E. N. Snow, Dec. 22,
F. W. Grafton, June 5,
C. M. Thwing, Jan. 8,
David P. McKewan, July 16,
E. A. Butler, Aug. 17,
J. P. Munn, Jan. 13,
James Tuohy, Jan. 4,
John Roussaville, Jan. 2,
Oliver Swain, Jan. 11,
Robert Beardsley, Jan. 20,
W. F. Dolliver, Jan. 10,
Richard Hepburn, Jan. 13,
Charles Danenhower, Jan. 10,
C. F. Dunderdale, Jan. 16,
Franklin E. Ford, Jan. 20,
James W. Eaton, Jan. 12,
William Harris, Jan. 20,
Isaac C. Witte, Nov. 30,
E. B. Pratt, Jan. 18,
B. D. Reed, Jan. 17,
Fred. T. Mason, Jan. 20,
William B. Mix, Jan. 16,
C. F. Palmer, Jan. 18,
F. J. Latham, Jan. 19,
William G. Perry, Nov. 20,
Henry Hanau, Jan. 21,
W. C. Underhill, Oct. 27,
Tim Delano, Jan. 26,
W. H. Flood, Jan. 16,
Henry D. Burdett, Jan. 13.

John Quevedo, Dec. 20,
John B. Powell, Dec. 31,
Frank C. Greene Dec. 6,
C. A. Sampson, July 8,
ACTING BOATSWAINS.
John W. Lester, Dec. 19,
Noah Dean, Dec. 18,
J. M. Peabody, Jan. 4.
ACTING VOLUNTEER LIEUTENANT.
A. W. Muldaur, Jan. 17.

NAVAL REGISTER.

TICONDEROGA, screw, Captain Charles Steedman, anchored in Fayal Roads, December 8th, and sailed again on the 13th, for the European squadron.

LABURNUM, tug, arrived at New York, January 18, from Port Royal, and has been put out of commission. She is to be sold.

STANDISH, screw tug, built under contract for the Government, has been completed and delivered at the Boston Navy Yard. This tug is to be transferred to Norfolk, for service at the yard there.

HARTFORD, screw, 23, flagship of Acting Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, sailed from Cape Town, November 23, for the East Indies. All well on board.

WACHUMET, screw, 10, Commander Robt. Townsend, sailed from Cape Town, November 23, in company with the *Harford*, for the East Indies. All well on board.

MEMPHIS, supply steamer, Acting Master W. F. Pratt, commanding, arrived at New York on the 19th, having left Key West on the 11th, and Port Royal on the 16th inst. She sailed from New York, December 2, 1863, with mails, officers and supplies for the Atlantic and Gulf squadrons. On the morning of the 30th of December she sighted the imperial French fleet off the Rio Grande. She left Brazil on the evening of the 31st of December. At 5 a.m., January 1st, a heavy gale set in from N. N. W., with very high sea, and was hove to for twelve hours. The *Memphis* reports the squadrons and all ports visited healthy. Left the following vessels at Pensacola: Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher's flagship *Estrella*, the U. S. steamship *Potomac*, *J. C. Kuhn*, *Glasgow*, *Chocura*, *Fearnol*, *Jessamine* and *Cousin*. Left at Key West U. S. steamer *Muscoola*, Commander Thomas Patterson, senior officer, and at Port Royal Commodore Lanman's flagship *New Hampshire*. The following-named passengers were brought North by the *Memphis* from the Gulf squadron: Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wheeler, U. S. N.; Acting Assistant Paymaster J. G. Toby, U. S. N.; Acting Ensigns G. L. Gould and R. M. Clark, U. S. N.; Naval Storekeeper's Clerk J. W. Locke, U. S. N.; Paymaster's Clerk R. V. Breesen, U. S. N., and eight men for discharge. From the Atlantic Squadron, Captain J. H. Higbee, U. S. M. C., and two men for discharge.

ADmiral SHUBRICK gives notice of the re-establishment of Sabine Pass Lighthouse, on Brant Point, east side of entrance to the Sabine River, Louisiana, United States of America. The light is a fixed white light, varied by flashes every minute and a half, and should be visible in clear weather sixteen miles. The tower is white, 75 feet from base to focal plane, and 85 feet above the level of the sea, and stands in lat. 29 deg. 43 min. 55 sec. north; long. 93 deg. 50 min. 19 sec. west of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order. To cross the bar, bring the light-house to bear N. W. by N., run in N. W., leaving Louisiana point 300 yards on the starboard hand.

The following is the indorsement of President Lincoln upon the papers in the case of the Smith Brothers, of Boston, setting aside the verdict of the court-martial:

Whereas, Franklin W. Smith had transactions with the United States Navy Department to a million and a quarter of a million, and had the chance to steal a quarter of a million; and whereas he was charged with stealing only two thousand dollars, and from the final revision of the testimony it is only claimed that he stole one hundred dollars, I don't believe that he stole anything at all.

Therefore, the records of the court-martial, together with the findings and sentence are disapproved, declared null and void, and the defendants are fully discharged.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Mimosa*, Captain Tompkins, arrived at Newport on the 18th, from a cruise off shore, rendering assistance to distressed vessels. She brought in a shipwrecked crew.

THE Navy Department is at present engaged in the preparation of its "Annual Register for 1866." The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be placed in the hands of the Public Printer in the course of a few days.

AN accumulation of claims for bounties to persons transferred from the Army to the Navy is taking place in the Fourth Auditor's Office, owing to a singular provision of the law, which requires all such bounties to be deducted from prize-money. Inasmuch as many prize cases will not be adjudicated for a long time hence, these claims will have to remain unsettled until such adjudication is made, unless relief in the shape of Congressional legislation is had.

THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Welles received their friends on the evening of the 19th, and extended their hospitalities to one of the most select and distinguished assemblages of the season. The rooms were well filled, and every face was lighted up with enjoyment. Among the more prominent guests present were Secretary Stanton and Mrs. Stanton; Commodore Winslow and lady; Senator Romero, the Mexican Minister; Speaker Colfax, mother and sister; J. Watson Webb, Minister to Brazil; Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, and lady; General Banks and lady; Senator Foster, President of the Senate, and lady; Commodore Radford; Senator Pomeroy and lady; Major-General Hunter; Senator McDougall and lady; Commander Jenkins; Hon. J. K. Moorehead and ladies; John Van Buren, Admiral Dahlgren, and many prominent members of Congress.

THE steamship *Meteor*, cleared for Panama, was this week detained by the U. S. Marshal at New York, on an order from the U. S. District Court, in consequence of complaints that she was intended to enter the service of Chili as a privateer. The Custom-House authorities had previously made a careful investigation of the charge, but found no arms or other indications of an intention to violate the neutrality laws. Rumors that a Fenian privateer sailed from New York on Monday, have been connected by gossip with the clearance on Saturday of the steamship *Cuba*, Sundberg, for Baltimore—a vessel better known as the gunboat *Fort Morgan*—1,248 tons, lately purchased by James E. Ward & Co., and fitted up for the Havana trade, having made one voyage. There is also a rumor that she, too, is destined to become a Chilian privateer. A Baltimore dispatch says the *Cuba* is intended for the new line between that city and New Orleans. Still another privateer story comes from Cork, the *Herald* of that city having seen a private letter from California which states that two screw iron-clads are being built at San Francisco for the Fenians, for privateering purposes.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has delivered an opinion in the case of the ship *Admiral*, a British ship, with a cargo of salt and coal, which was captured by the United States steamer *Alabama*, December 18, 1861, about thirty miles off Tybee Island, while standing in for the port of Savannah, and was taken to Philadelphia, and there libelled as a prize. The Government asserts that the vessel was liable to condemnation under the rule of our law of prize, which prohibits a neutral vessel, having knowledge of the blockade of a particular port, from sailing upon a destination to that port with the intention of inquiring at the station of blockade relative to the continuance thereof, and that such vessel, taken upon a voyage prosecuted with that intent, will be presumed in a prize court to have intended to violate the blockade; that the vessel should be condemned because there was a supposition in the clearance taken in Liverpool of the actual primary destination of the ship, in connection with her near approach to the blockaded port of Savannah, and the circumstances attending her attempt to enter that port afford conclusive evidence of a premeditated attack and fraudulent intention to break the blockade; that the claimants had notice of the blockade before sailing, and needed no further notice from the blockading vessels; that the blockade still existed at the time of the arrival of the *Admiral*. The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of condemnation, sustaining the position taken by the Government.

THE *Journal de Nice* gives the following account of the celebration of Thanksgiving Day on board the United States frigate *Colorado*, lying in the harbor of Villafranca, near Nice:

To-day, at 11 o'clock, there took place on board the American frigate *Colorado* a solemn service of thanksgiving, in response to an invitation which the President of the United States addressed each year to the American people. The ship, *en grand toilette*, together with all the equipments, had a festive air under the blue sky and the warm rays of the sun. The 700 (500) sailors, bareheaded, were on the deck. One of the officers first read the Proclamation of the President; afterward, the chaplain of the frigate, in the midst of a most religious silence, offered the prayers appropriate to the occasion. We remarked particularly the thanksgiving rendered to God by the chaplain for the re-establishment of peace, and especially the expression of a lively gratitude for the abolition of slavery. A great number of Americans, recently arrived at Nice, assisted, with their families, at this ceremony. Some Frenchmen, admitted on board the *Colorado* on this interesting occasion, were, equally with ourselves, struck with the beautiful order of the equipments, the distinguished air of the officers, and the kindly courtesy of the Admiral (Goldsborough). After the religious ceremony, the band of the vessel played for the enjoyment of the Americans their national airs: "The Star-spangled Banner," "John Brown," and, as a symbol of the reconciliation between the North and the South, "Dixie."

We have before announced that the Mediterranean squadron will winter at Villafranca.

ADMIRAL SHUBRICK gives notice of the re-establishment of Sabine Pass Lighthouse, on Brant Point, east side of entrance to the Sabine River, Louisiana, United States of America. The light is a fixed white light, varied by flashes every minute and a half, and should be visible in clear weather sixteen miles. The tower is white, 75 feet from base to focal plane, and 85 feet above the level of the sea, and stands in lat. 29 deg. 43 min. 55 sec. north; long. 93 deg. 50 min. 19 sec. west of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the third order. To cross the bar, bring the light-house to bear N. W. by N., run in N. W., leaving Louisiana point 300 yards on the starboard hand.

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Therefore, the records of the court-martial, together with the findings and sentence are disapproved, declared null and void, and the defendants are fully discharged.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

NEW YORK.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The third annual ball of Company E, of this regiment, was held at the Union Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth street, on the evening of January 15th. The ball was quite a success. Colonel Maidhof and the other field officers of the regiment were present, and officers from the city regiments generally. In the course of the evening, Captain W. R. Obermann, the commanding officer of the company, received a handsome sword from the members of his company. The sword was one calculated for service as well as ornament. The scabbard was bronzed and mounted in full gilt; the grasp was silver, ornamented with a large carbuncle.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company E, of this regiment, Lieutenant A. H. Wray commanding, gave their first annual promenade concert at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, January 18th. The music was furnished by Grafulla's Military and Orchestral Band, and was very good. The floor committee consisted of Lieutenants Wray and McGrath, Sergeant Baldwin, Corporals Holley, Currie, and Murphy, and Privates Napier and Lorey. Colonel Woodward and other officers of the regiment were present, as also members of most of the Brooklyn organizations. The room, although not crowded, was comfortably filled, and the couples for dancing had no more than convenient space. The entire affair passed off very pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment on Monday night, Captain W. S. Carr was elected major, vice L. Buck, resigned. Major Carr was the senior captain in the regiment, and is also one of its best officers. Company E, the company he formerly commanded, is one of the best in the regiment. There will be an election held at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening, to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Captain Cohen, of Company D. There will be officers' and non-commissioned officers' meetings at the armory at 8 o'clock on the 2d and 9th of February.

MILITARY BANDS.—A meeting of the brigade and regimental commanders of the First division met at the Seventh regimental armory Tuesday night, pursuant to a call of Major-General C. W. Sandford. The topic under discussion was the amount of compensation to be paid regimental bands. No formal resolution was passed, but it was determined that in future five dollars a man for the musicians, and ten dollars for the leader, were the highest compensation to be given, and that, in case more than this was demanded, the regiments would parade with their field music.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place on Friday evening, the 15th instant, at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn. Major Henry T. Chapman, Jr., was in command, and performed his duties in a highly creditable manner especially as it was only the second or third time he had been called upon to manœuvre the regiment. In appearance and bearing, the officers and men were quite up to the mark, and had evidently determined to show that they were—what we have always considered them—one of our best regiments. There were a large number of spectators present, among whom were many of the field officers of the Eleventh brigade. The evolutions were generally very correctly performed, though in a few cases some of the companies were put in motion before the command of execution was given. The change of direction by the right flank was very handsomely executed, in the only manner in which it could be in a room so small for the body of men paraded, although it must not be forgotten that the tactics require, in a change of direction by the right flank, that one of the markers shall be established in front of the right file of the first sub-division. The firing was very good. During the fire by company, the second company fired twice out of its turn, although the third company fired correctly. At the command "CONSCIENCE FIRING," it is the odd-numbered companies which contribute. The 11th battery was formed in

four ranks—we think rather inaccurately—but as we did not hear all the orders distinctly we forbear to speak of it in detail. The drill was concluded by the ceremony of dress-parade. The Adjutant went through his portion of the ceremony very correctly, coming to a right about half at the proper time, instead of halting and facing about, as most adjutants erroneously do. As usual, the majority of the officers did not come out properly to give the requisite commands to their companies. The Captain of the third company, however, did it very handsomely. One of the officers, who has been in the service, stepped out two paces. There is nothing to authorize this, either in the Army or State Regulations. The whole drill was very good, and showed that the regiment is not lacking in the requisites of a first-class organization.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The following officers have been commissioned in this regiment: Major Ernest O. Bernet, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Julius Korn, resigned; Captain Albert Steinway, Major, vice E. O. Bernet, promoted; Quartermaster-Sergeant Otto Meyer, Adjutant, vice E. E. Untart, resigned. The companies of this regiment will be posted as follows, commencing on the right: A, D, H, C, B, right wing; F, I, E, K, G, left wing. The commissioned officers of the regiment will assemble for drill, at the regimental armory, on the third Friday in every month at 8 o'clock P. M. Lieutenant-Colonel Bernet will drill the first and second lieutenants. Major Steinway will drill the non-commissioned officers, at the regimental armory, on the first Friday of each month. The different companies of this command will drill and be instructed by their commanding officers, at the regimental armory, on the following days of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M. on each day: Company A, on the second and fourth Friday; Company D, on the second and fourth Tuesday; Company H, on the first and third Thursday; Company C, on the first and third Monday; Company B, on the second and fourth Monday; Company F, on the second and fourth Thursday; Company I, on the second and fourth Wednesday; Company E, on the first and third Wednesday; Company K, on the first and third Tuesday; Company G, on the first and third Saturday; Drum corps, on the second and fourth Saturday. The right wing will be drilled, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. Bernet, on the 23d instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature, by Mr. Veeder, appropriating three thousand dollars to indemnify the officers of this regiment for the liabilities incurred by them in the purchase of uniforms for the regiment, which were worn out by the regiment in 1863, in the campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland. It provides, however, that the claim shall be approved by the board constituted by the act passed April 23, 1864, entitled "an act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to provide for the enrollment of the National Guard' of the State of New York, and for the public defence, and for other purposes."

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment gave another of their series of promenade concerts on Saturday evening, the 20th instant. The band was, as usual, on a raised platform in the centre of their regimental drill-room. The selections they played were very good, and were carefully rendered. Although a large number were, doubtless, kept away by the weather, there was a very goodly representation of ladies and gentlemen who joined in the promenading.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We have received several communications from officers and members of this regiment, objecting to our statement that the election of Colonel Farrar had created much dissatisfaction, claiming that on the contrary this election has made the regiment an unit, and that they are now determined to take a rank second to no regiment in the National Guard. If these latter statements are correct, as we sincerely trust they are, and our first informants were wrong, we shall be much pleased, and hope, now that its internal quarrels are all adjusted, nothing may prevent this regiment from attaining the high place it has marked out for itself.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captains G. W. Smith and S. C. Ryder, Adjutant J. H. Liebenau and Lieutenant W. H. Kip, of this regiment, visited Washington during last week for the purpose of inviting the President, Secretary of War, and other officials, to attend their reception, on the 31st inst. They had an interview with the President, by whom they were kindly received, but he stated that he would be unable to be present on the 31st. Although they did not obtain a definite promise from either the Secretary of War or Lieutenant-General Grant, it is hoped that both of these gentlemen will be present. The following officers have signified their intention of attending: Major-Generals Howard, Granger, Parke, Anderson, Robinson, Wool, and Hooker. It is expected that Major-Generals Wilson and Logan will be present, as well as Major-General Hardie and several of the members of General Grant's staff. The arrangements for this reception are now, we believe, fully completed. The Seventh are determined to spare no effort to make this one of the grandest military displays New York has ever seen. The various committees are actively engaged, and the tickets, which are limited to 1,800, are nearly all sold. In addressing the active and exempt members of the regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark, the Chairman of the General Committee, says: "To make this occasion especially complimentary to our guests, it is most earnestly recommended that all active members of this regiment appear in uniform, as follows: Uniform coat and trowsers, shoulder knots, and with body belt without cartridge box, bayonet scabbard, or cap pouch." Major-General John A. Dix has consented to deliver the reception address; the music will be under the able direction of Graffula; the supper and house arrangements will be most satisfactory; the decorations are new, novel and brilliant. In addition to the members of the regiment who have served in the Army and Navy during the war, many distinguished soldiers and civilians have consented to honor the occasion by their presence. No active or exempt member of the regiment should be absent.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment was held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on last Tuesday evening. The line was composed of details of six files from each company. We noticed that the detail of companies G and H were not complete, although company G is said to be one of the largest companies in the regiment. Colonel J. B. Woodward, the regimental commander, drilled the battalion, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel McKee. Both of the field officers showed themselves well acquainted with their duties; but we cannot say as much for some of the company commanders. It really does seem inexcusable for a captain, who has been over seven years in the Militia, to be ignorant of his proper position when the order "by the right (or left) of companies to the front" is given. Colonel Woodward is a good drill officer, and repeated each movement until it was correctly performed, but we think he is too easy with his company officers. We noticed even the senior line officers looking about as if they had been in the habit of being drilled by a fugleman. This is a peculiarity common to the

officers of most of our other Militia regiments as well as those of the Thirteenth; instead of knowing what to do they look about to see what the rest are doing. This is all wrong; the words of command convey to a well-instructed officer all the information of the movement to be executed it is necessary that he should have, and when the command of execution is given he should attend altogether to his company, and see that it moves in a proper manner to its appointed place. The formation of the line from column of companies while on the march was very well executed toward the close of the drill. We noticed some of the guides held their pieces up between their eyes without inverting them, while others carried them at a shoulder. All should do one or the other, as uniformity is the end to be attained. When a battalion is in column of companies, right in front and faced by the left flank, and the command is given, "By companies into line, march," the right guide of the right company should post himself on the line before the right files of his company arrive there. At the close of the drill the Colonel spoke to the officers of their rustiness, and told them that the next drill would be in part third of the school of the battalion, when he hoped to be able to devote more time to drilling the battalion and less to posting the officers. We understand that this was the first battalion drill this season, and we have no doubt that before the close of the season the Colonel will have both officers and men in very excellent shape.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—At date of last report, the existing organizations of the National Guard consisted of 108 regiments, 2 independent battalions, 5 batteries, the aggregate force of which was reported as 45,910 officers and men. The whole number of which armed and equipped was 14,131.

The organizations now existing are as follows:

108 regiments of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 2 battalions of artillery, 5 batteries of artillery, 1 battalion of infantry, 1 battalion of cavalry. The present aggregate strength is 50,246, of which there are armed and equipped say 28,000. The number of commissions issued during the past year to officers of the National Guard is 1,461. During the past year, 14,000 men have been armed and equipped, leaving about 22,000 yet to be provided with uniforms, arms, and equipments. The amount expended during the year 1865, out of the appropriation made by the last Legislature for the National Guard, is as follows:

For the purchase of arms, \$5,040; for the purchase of accoutrements, \$58,321; for the purchase of uniforms, \$153,290. In all, \$216,651. The sum of \$643,356,72, stated by the late Comptroller in his report, embraces not only all moneys paid out of the appropriation of 1864 of \$400,000, and the appropriation of \$500,000 of 1865, for the National Guard, during the fiscal year commencing on the first of October, 1864, and ending October 1, 1865; but every expense of a military character incurred by the State, including the department of the Commander-in-Chief, the several staff departments, and the amounts paid as regimental funds. What proportion of this sum was actually paid out in 1864, and what in 1865, the Comptroller does not show. Amendments to the Militia Law are recommended so far as relates to: The manner of taking and returning an enrollment of the reserve militia; the manner of collecting fines; the tenure of office; the division of duties of the staff departments.

MILITIA IN THE ASSEMBLY.—The following amendment to the Militia Law is before the Assembly: Any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or uniformed private, who may change his residence from within the bounds of the First division into any adjacent county, or from within any county adjacent into the said division district, shall not thereby vacate his post, but he shall be held to duty in the division, brigade, regiment, troop, or company to which he was attached at the time of such change, and he shall be subject to duty therein.

THE STATE MILITIA ASSOCIATION.—This Association met in Albany on the 16th and 17th insts. Tuesday—the opening day—was chiefly occupied in hearing the address of Colonel F. A. Conkling, the President of the Association, and in forming committees. The Association is particularly fortunate in its presiding officer, who, in his opening address, as well as in deciding points of order and putting motions, showed himself well suited for this position. The Association, on Wednesday, met in Tweed Hall. General Jesse Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the Militia Law, reported the following amendments, which were, after some discussion, adopted: First, That that portion of the law which exempted the members of the National Guard actually doing duty, or who had served their time, from jury duty, be restored. Second, That hereafter, in case the supervisors of any county refuse to furnish companies and regiments with armories, the commandant of the regiment be allowed to rent a room or building for the purpose, providing the amount shall not exceed \$500 for each company in the city or \$100 in the country. Third, That in addition to the staff officers now allowed, there be added to each division an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, and to each brigade an assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major. Fourth, That section 225 of the Militia law of 1862 be restored to its full force, both as regards imprisonment for the non-payment of fines and the levying on the goods of the father and mother, or master and mistress of the delinquent. Fifth, That it be made a penal offence for any non-commissioned officer or private to wear his uniform on any occasion save at the stated drills and parades of his corps, unless by the permission of his commanding officer. It was decided to submit the above report to the Militia Committee of the Assembly, with a request that they endeavor to have the Militia law amended in the above particulars. An attempt was made to get a resolution passed declaring the sense of the Association to be against the passage of the ten-year limitation law, but, after a short but pointed debate, the resolution was very quietly voted down, on the previous question having been called for. The following were elected as the officers for the ensuing year: President, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Eighty-fourth regiment; first Vice-President, Colonel C. H. Thomson, One Hundred and Sixth regiment; second Vice-President, Colonel N. S. Miller, Seventy-second regiment; third Vice-President, Colonel Richard Flack, Sixty-fifth regiment; fourth Vice-President, Colonel J. C. Bennett, Eighty-fifth regiment; Treasurer, Brigadier-General E. A. Brown, Thirteenth brigade; Recording Secretary, Captain Henry Heath, Thirteenth regiment; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel A. Wagstaff, Jr., Sixteenth regiment; Chaplain, C. E. Hewes. On Wednesday evening, Brigadier-General Stewart L. Woodford delivered a very able and eloquent oration before the Association, which had met in the Assembly Chamber for the purpose of hearing him. Governor Fenton and staff were present. At the conclusion of the General's oration, Governor Fenton made a short and telling speech, complimenting the General on his "eloquent and deeply interesting discourse," and expressing the deep interest he had always felt in the National Guard, and had shown, both in his message and official acts. The members of the Association were subsequently invited to the Executive mansion, where they were received

and very handsomely entertained by the Governor, who was assisted by his lady and charming daughter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following commissions have been issued in the Militia:

FORTIETH UNATTACHED COMPANY INFANTRY.—Second Lieutenant Timothy Teaffe, of Boston, January 18, 1866, vice William J. Flynn, discharged.

FIFTY-SIXTH UNATTACHED COMPANY INFANTRY.—First Lieutenant John F. Doherty, of Boston, December 19, 1865, vice Thomas B. Hennessy, discharged.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.—Second Company Cadets, Captain John Daland. Company A, Seventh regiment infantry, Second Lieutenant George W. Woodbridge; Company D, Second Lieutenant Albert J. Foster. Company A, First battalion of cavalry, Captain Lucius Slade.

CORPS OF CADETS.—The Independent Corps of Cadets have initiated a very creditable movement, which will no doubt be crowned with complete success. Very many of the large number which went to the war from this corps fell upon the battle-field. The corps now propose to raise some ten or fifteen thousand dollars as a monumental fund. The location of the monument is not yet fully decided upon, but as it will perpetuate the memory of the members of this corps who fell in battle in the recent Rebellion, it will probably be placed in Mount Auburn.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending January 27, 1866:

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Lloyd Aspinwall, brigadier-general, December 13, 1865, vice John Ewen, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE.

David A. Scott, quartermaster, January 22, 1866, vice Fullerton, deceased.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Peter Manneger, second lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice J. Westcott, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James White, quartermaster, January 15, 1866, vice Sage, resigned.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Stewart, captain, January 15, 1866, vice Schneider, resigned. George Henry, first lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice J. Stewart, promoted.

Matthew Link, second lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice G. Henry, promoted.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas H. Shankland, first lieutenant, January 20, 1866, vice T. Cartwright, promoted.

George McMillan, second lieutenant, January 20, 1866, vice T. H. Shankland, promoted.

Louis T. Sherrill, first lieutenant, January 20, 1866, vice A. T. Metz, promoted.

Elias S. Tompkins, second lieutenant, January 20, 1866, vice L. T. Sherrill, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Irwin, first lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice C. W. Hayes, resigned.

David P. Watkins, second lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice James English, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James S. Graham, captain, January 20, 1866, vice A. R. Hoyt, deceased.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Irving D. Smith, lieutenant-colonel, January 20, 1866, vice J. H. Stephens, deceased.

Reuben Riggs, major, January 20, 1866, vice I. D. Smith, promoted.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Mathias Schmidt, first lieutenant, January 26, 1866, vice Henry Rudolf, resigned.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George Schafer, captain, January 16, 1866, vice Wm. Juck, resigned.

William Beckstein, first lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice J. U. Meyer, resigned.

Jacob Stahl, second lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice Chas. Timm, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James C. Hewitt, captain, January 15, 1866, vice A. M. Davis, promoted.

James C. Green, first lieutenant, January 15, 1866, vice St. John, absent from district.

Aaron Roberts, first lieutenant, January 15, 1866, original vacancy.

FIRST BATTERY HEAVY ARTILLERY, FIFTH BRIGADE.

John Thomas, captain, January 16, 1866, vice Peter Milne, Jr., resigned.

Edward P. Arthur, first lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice John Thomas, promoted.

Wm. H. Giannon, second lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice E. P. Taylor, resigned.

Frederick J. Brown, captain, January 16, 1866, vice H. R. Oliver resigned.

John G. F. Powell, first lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice F. J. Brown, promoted.

Wilson C. Marsalis, second lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice W. W. Shipman, resigned.

Charles C. Tanner, first lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice T. M. Morgan, resigned.

Philip F. Lenhart, second lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice R. L. Jenkins, absent from State.

Francis J. Raye, second lieutenant, January 16, 1866, vice J. W. Robins, resigned.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 27, 1866.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending January 27, 1866:

January 19, 1st regiment, Walter L. Thompson, captain—declined.

January 19, 5th regiment, John Schneider, second lieutenant—ill health.

January 19, 37th regiment, N. W. Stuyvesant Catlin, major—term of service expired.

January 19, 43d regiment, Wm. H. Douglass, second lieutenant—physical disability.

January 19, 47th regiment, G. C. Kissam, second lieutenant—declined.

January 19, 47th regiment, Thomas P. Brown, first lieutenant—declined.

January 19, 56th regiment, Saml. C. Dunn, first lieutenant—declined.

January 19, 67th regiment, J. A. Cranston, first lieutenant—declined.

January 19, 74th regiment, A. F. Holt, second lieutenant—term of service expired.

January 19, 74th regiment, William McGean, captain—ill health.

January 19, 75th regiment, John Munro, captain—removal from district.

January 19, 106th regiment, A. K. Knapp, captain—absence from district.

January 20, 74th regiment, Theodore D. Barnum, first lieutenant—term of service expired.

January 20, 39th regiment, Josiah G. Earll, captain—term of service expired.

January 20, 39th regiment, A. R. Belcher, second lieutenant—term of service expired.

January 20, 25th regiment, John Wickham, second lieutenant—ill health.

LETTER FROM GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

The Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 6th inst., prints the following extract from a private letter of General SHERMAN to a friend in Rapides Parish:

I have seen several numbers of the Louisiana *Democrat*, in one of which I met a common mistake, which I have observed before, attributing to BRAGG and BEAUREGARD my appointment as Superintendent of the State Seminary in 1860. I was at Leavenworth City, a member of a law firm, when General BUELL, then a Major in the Adjutant-General's office, on duty near the Secretary of War, sent me the invitation for applicants for the different professorships, which he had received from General G. MASON GRAHAM. I applied and was appointed just as you were at the same time. BEAUREGARD had no agency in the matter at all, and BRAGG, who was my friend, had no knowledge that I was an applicant; for he told me that, ignorant of the fact, he had recommended JENKINS for the same office. I am under no personal obligations to either BRAGG or BEAUREGARD in the matter, though both were most friendly to me all the time I was in Louisiana, but not in a way to lay me under obligations of any sort, nor was I under obligations to anybody that could qualify my allegiance. I was hired by a contract, earned my pay and received it.

Again, the idea is given out that I left Louisiana pledged not to take service against the South. That you know is absurd. At that day no one at the South expected war, but I always told you and others that war was the inevitable result of secession. In my last interview with BRAGG, at the hotel in New Orleans, I may have said that I did not go North to seek military service, which was true, for I came here (to St. Louis), and corresponded with you from here. Even our Northern papers mistake my position. I refused to enter the Volunteer force first called out by LINCOLN—the 75,000 call—because I considered that the rebellion was bound to involve the whole South, and could be handled only by vast armies, and these of Regulars. I urged an army so large as to make your rebellion ridiculous.

But events have drifted otherwise, and, thank God, it is over. I think such a thing will never be dreamed of again. I wish you all well; I wish the South well; and, if I have been a scourge, think how much better that it was I than BEN. BUTLER, or some other of that school. Present me kindly to your associates, and write me fully and frankly as of old.

W. T. SHERMAN.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE, AND SEPARATE BATTALION, DEPT' TENN., MORPHERSON, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1866.

As the Armies were being broken up in July last, I was chosen, in connection with others, to secure funds and build a monument to perpetuate the memory of the lamented Major-General MCPHERSON.

The faces of the troops were already turned homeward, and but little could then be done in raising money. Many, however, have since sent in their contributions, and it is now desired that the remaining members of that Army, who feel willing to assist in so noble an object, should send in their voluntary subscriptions to General A. HICKENLOOPER, Cincinnati, Ohio. It is desired that all sums should be paid in prior to April 1, 1866.

As a basis for contributing, I would state that private soldiers pay \$1, line officers from \$5 to \$10, and field and general officers from \$10 to \$50, according to their wishes.

It is requested that all newspapers in the portion of the country in which the Army of the Tennessee was recruited should publish this notice.

W. B. HAZEN, Major-General.

AFTER careful examination of facts, the Commissary-General of Prisoners has established beyond doubt that prisoners captured by the National Army, either sick or well, were better fed and clothed, and in every respect more comfortable, than when in the Rebel Army or in their own hospitals.

S-T-1860-X.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SMALL-PETT.—On Saturday, January 20th, at St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. T. Stafford Drown, Colonel M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., to MARY C., daughter of Colonel H. C. SMALL, U. S. A. No cards.

New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

SPROUD—ORME.—January 18, 1866, at St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Franklinville, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Edward Louniberry, George D. SPROUD, Esq. (late Captain of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry), to M. ANNIE, youngest daughter of the late Edward H. Orme.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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of almost every point made historic in the recent conflict, which it may be presumed will be valued by not only those more immediately concerned, but their friends, as mementos of the trials through which the Nation has just passed.

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II.—DISPLACEMENT—HOW TO MAKE A SHIP swim and carry—Discovery of the Law—Conditions of Floating and Sinking—Displacement a measure of Bulk and of Weight—The two Displacements—Light Draught—Load Draught—Light Trim—Load Trim—Calculations—Light Displacement—Load Displacement—Buoyancy independent of shape—Table of Displacements.

III.—BUOYANCY.—The power of water to float bodies heavier than itself—Work to be done by the water—Mechanical powers of water—Its nature as a liquid—Its power measured by its weight—by its depth—by the extent of surface under pressure—Table of Pressures on the bottom of a ship.

IV.—STABILITY.—Power of water to make a ship stand upright—To give stability to a top-heavy ship—Upward pressure on the bottom carries weight, but does not give uprightness—The shoulders give a ship righting power—The bottom gives upsetting power—Shoulders lie "between wind and water"—Righting power measured by limiting height to which it can carry the whole weight of a ship—This highest point called "Meta-centre."

V.—STABILITY.—Powers of Shoulder and underwater body—Underwater body—Its form—Action—Effect—Counteracted by—Shoulders—Measure of Power—Extreme Height of top weight—or height of Meta-centre.

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VII.—ON THE METHOD OF MEASURING STABILITY.—Measure of upsetting power—Measure of righting power—Balance of momentum measures, stability or instability—This enables the ship to carry weight out of the middle, or resist healing force, or carry top-weight.

VIII.—ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF STABILITY. The different causes of stability—The different kinds of stability—The different measures of stability—The Stability of Theoretical forms—The variation of stability with fire, with proportion, with draft of water, with form, with lading, with ballast, with trim—Formulas for calculating stability.

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XI.—ON BALANCE OF SHIP AND BALANCE OF sail.—Balance of body under water—Balance of sail fore and aft—Trim of ship—Trim of sail—Quality of ardency—Leewardness—Centre of Lateral resistance of ship—Centre of effort of sails—Shifting centre of resistance of ship with shape—Fixed place of centre of effort in ships of the wave form—Effect of great length on balance of body—On shift of trim to shift of centre—Table of shifted place of centre of resistance in different kinds of ships.

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BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
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SALE OF SERVICEABLE and UN-SERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, by sample. Five hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:

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19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.

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As only two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS at the NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the 14th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, by sample, Five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms, cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 10, 1866.
SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS OF NAVY SHOT AND SHELL AT THE forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February 1866, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons more or less, of shot and shell thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash in Government funds, one half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale—otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.

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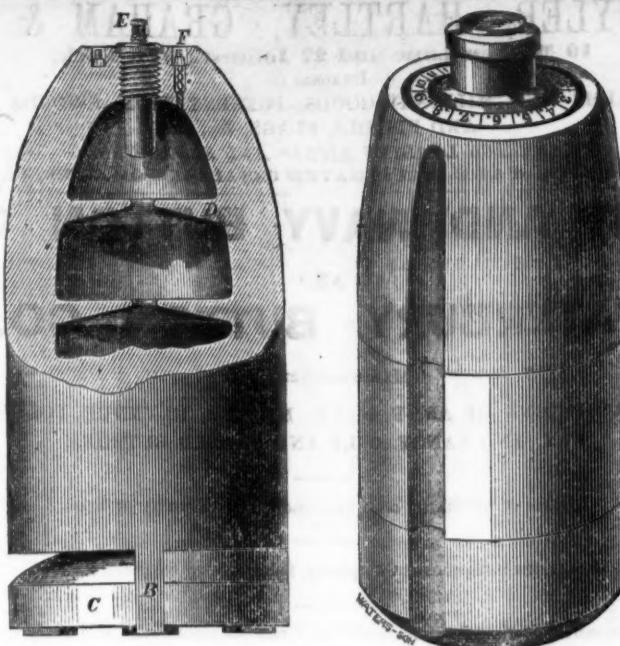
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At a trial of this projectile, with 30-pounder guns of different twist—one regular twist and the other gaining-twist—the range 700 yards, the mean diameter was 2-15 of an inch with the regular twist—9 shots in the bull's eye out of 26 trials. The gaining-twist gun put 6 shots in the bull's eye out of 26 trials; same range; the mean deviation 3-1 inches.

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TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, JAN. 9, 1866.

AT an ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this BANK, held at the Banking-House this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. T. SANGER, LEWIS EINSTEIN, JOHN ELLIOTT, HENRY J. BAKER, JOHN FALCONER, ALBERT G. LEE, N. K. ROSENFIELD, CHARLES G. BARRETT, EDWIN F. KNOWLTON, JACOB H. DATER, D. L. ROSS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, DANIEL L. ROSS was unanimously re-elected President. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

New York, January 9, 1866.

The election was held this day, and the undersigned were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year. For this renewed and flattering expression of confidence on the part of the Stockholders, the Directors return their thanks. The following is a statement of the condition of the Bank:

Tuesday Morning, January 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$3,596,645 63
Government Securities.....	1,884,625 54
Furniture and Fixtures.....	13,600 00
Specie and Legal Tender.....	2,362,394 66
Checks and Bills on other Banks.....	959,171 71
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	756,111 28

Total..... \$9,591,848 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus Profit after Paying Dividend.....	192,304 56
Dividends Unpaid.....	53,336 58
Circulation.....	894,940 00
Deposits.....	7,451,367 63

Total..... \$9,591,848 77

In explanation we will say, that during the fiscal year, we have paid two Dividends of FIVE per cent. each, and the Government taxes, and now exhibit an actual SURPLUS, over and above all losses, expenses, and dividends, of NINETEEN per cent. on the CAPITAL STOCK.

From the earnings of the last six months we have applied \$50,000, that is, Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, to the extinguishment of the premium account; and although the Stockholders do not get this Five per cent. in a dividend, yet it is represented in the United States Stocks held by the Bank.

During the past year, your Bank became a member of the New York Clearing House Association, by a unanimous vote of that body.

We are able to report, that your Bank has well fulfilled its patriotic mission, of aiding the placing of the Government Loans. The amount of subscriptions to the 7-30's, was Forty-three Millions Two Hundred and Sixty-two Thousand Three Hundred Dollars (\$43,262,300), this being the largest subscription taken by any one Bank. To appreciate this result, we would remark, that had nineteen other banks taken each the same amount, the whole loan would have been taken by the twenty.

This gives us opportunity to say, that having served our beloved country in its hour of peril, we desire now to turn all our efforts to the securing in all legitimate and honorable ways the increase of our business with the community, to that end, we invite the cordial co-operation of each Stockholder.

Our organization is now so well perfected as to give us all much satisfaction, and the relief from so much Government business, gives our officers time to attend to individual dealers.

Our Deposits have been large, at times during the year reaching almost Twenty-one Millions of Dollars; but that was during the time the people were rushing to us with patriotic zeal, to offer their money to their country, now we can take the deposits of the business community; and we hold ourselves in readiness to DISCOUNT GOOD BUSINESS PAPER, payable at short dates. Such paper, being based on the sale of commodities, is in our opinion the safest business a bank can do.

DIRECTORS:

William A. KOBBE, Thomas A. Vyse, Jr., Geo. A. WICKES, Barnet L. SOLOMON, Geo. A. FELLOWS, Solomon L. HULL, Chas. MINZESHEIMER, J. O. WHITEHOUSE, Joseph S. ORVIS.

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(Signed),

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